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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Leaps Into Action

France May Make Lebrun Head

Germany Feels Hitler's Hand

Manchukuo Gets a Large Loan

Austrian Cabinet Steps Down

British Malta 'Hurts' Italy

WASHINGTON is hurled into effective action by an "economy hurricane." Following his blast against Congress, President Hoover appeals to the country, asking that all elements rise above partisanship to meet the urgent needs of national life. Senators and representatives are almost snowed under by telegrams and letters from constituents demanding immediate action. Response is wonderful. The Senate reports out a billion-dollar revenue bill acceptable to the Treasury. The House Ways and Means Committee decides suddenly against the veterans' cash bonus bill. The Goldsborough inflation bill and the $100,000,000 war widows' bill are marked for defeat; the $430,000,000 annually paid to veterans not injured in war will be withdrawn. The President's object seems in sight—restoration of world confidence by the prompt balancing of the budget.

¶ France loses President Paul Doumer through the bullets of a Russian anarchist named Paul Gorguloff. The holdover Senate and Chamber of Deputies—not the new members elected on May 7—will meet at Versailles on May 9 to choose a new President. Albert Lebrun, president of the Senate, is the probable choice. Of long experience and high in public esteem, he fulfills the French tradition of what a Chief of State shall be—not a party leader, but an impartial, outstanding man. The heart of France and the world goes out to Madame Doumer. Her husband was taken as the toll of anarchy—four sons had been taken as the toll of war.

¶ Germany sees a swing to the Right begin in its Cabinet. Dr. Herman Warmbold retires as Minister of Economics and is replaced by Dr. Karl L. Goerdeler, Mayor of Leipzig, member of Hugenberg's Nationalist Party. A savage skirmish behind the scenes by the Hitler National Socialists to remove Dr. Bruening as Chancellor was defeated by President von Hindenburg's loyalty to him, but the new appointment, which may be followed by others, shows a yielding to pressure. Adolf Hitler is making his increased power felt not only in the Prussian Diet plans, but in the plans of the nation. He is in a midway position—too weak to control, too strong to be ignored.

¶ The Manchukuo Government of President Henry Pu Yi may find itself at last in funds. Tokyo announces the loan of 20,000,000 yen through the Bank of Chosen (Korea), the major portion of which comes from Mitsui Mitsubishi business interests. The loan is repayable over 10 years, starting two years hence, with the new Government's "reliablest revenues" as security. This transaction is believed to mark the second stage of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria—the entrance of big business, with an eye to big opportunities and big profits.

¶ Austria faces a difficult situation with resignation of Chancellor Karl Buresch and the Cabinet. The direct cause is loss of ability to make effective progress through gains made by the Austrian Hitlerites in the recent elections. The Social Democrats, the largest individual party, refuse to assume power, and no possible coalition government sees a clear working majority. New elections will be called. Austria's financial strain is heavy. American and British creditors assembled in London will hear a familiar plea—that they drop their demand for repayment of $70,000,000 and accept long-term, low-interest bonds.

¶ France finds that many of its coastal beauty spots are suffering from inroads by the sea. Engineers report that work costing $1,500,000 should be done at once to prevent serious damage by erosion. The Government says it can find no more than $35,000 for the work. Disclosed is an interesting condition: The coast gambling casinos have financed the protective operations for many years, and now their income is practically nil. But a serious question remains: Even in good gambling times, is France justified in leaving protection of its world-famous scenery to the generosity of gaming chance?

¶ Italy is grieved because its language is no longer to be taught in the elementary schools of Malta, a British possession whose people are mainly Italian. Foreign Minister Dino Grandi announces that while Britain must do as it pleases, Italy is "deeply hurt." Probably Premier Mussolini, who hears the announcement, cannot himself understand this restriction. At a recent celebration in Rome he spoke in Italian, French, German, and English. But of course Britain may be finding the Maltese children somewhat different—not all of them little Mussolinis.

What Is a Monkey, Quadruped or Biped?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Folkestone, Eng.

BRITAIN'S departure from free trade has its difficulties.

A consignment of monkeys arrived here from the Continent. The railway company taking delivery maintained that as monkeys were obviously four-legged animals, there should be no duty to pay. Not so, replied the customs officers, monkeys have two hands and two feet, therefore they are bipeds.

Customs headquarters in London finally ruled that monkeys should be placed in the quadruped class and freed from duties.

Bristol Meets British 'Chain' By Own Paper

Released Staff Obtains Work Through Effort of Citizens' Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng. — A practical method of meeting the all-embracing tactics of Britain's newspaper trusts has been adopted here, where the Bristol Evening Times and Echo has just been incorporated in the Bristol Evening World, owned by the Northcliffe Newspapers, throwing more than 2000 employees of the former paper out of employment. A new evening paper has now been launched, controlled by a "Citizens' Council," to compete with the organ of the trust, and taking on most of those thrown out of employment through the merger.

The editorial policy of the Evening Post, which made its first appearance April 18 as a 24-page issue, is directed by a representative body of citizens selected by the shareholders. Although several large subscriptions were received when the prospectus was issued, it is stated that most of the shares were taken up in small numbers, according to the desire of the promoters. The total amount subscribed is said to have been between £40,000 and £50,000.

"The new paper will be representative of the whole city and belonging to the city," states the Bishop of Malmesbury, one of the most active agents in the launching of the venture.

In dedicating the offices of the Post, the Bishop spoke of the high endeavor which was aimed at by every member of the staff. The production of the paper, he said, was not merely a commercial transaction, but something which might be for the real good of the city and the country. He prayed for sincerity and truth, courage and confidence and freedom from prejudice and partisanship.

Bristol was for a long time the scene of a stiff newspaper battle, until in January of this year a series of mergers were announced in British provincial towns to eliminate competition between Allied Northern Newspapers, Ltd., headed by Lord Camrose, and Northcliffe Newspapers, Ltd., of which Lord Rothermere is chairman. The Evening Times and Echo was incorporated in the Evening World in spite of the fact that the paper was said to be showing a more satisfactory balance sheet than that of its rival.

The proposal that Bristol should start a "newspaper of its own" received abundant support from both readers and advertisers.

Acadia Park Road Opened to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, May 7—The great scenic highway to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, Acadia National Park, completed during the last year by the United States Government, was opened May 1.

The roadway, which is 22 feet wide, was begun in 1928, and the Government has expended about $350,000 on this one project in the park. The mountain road is a marvel of engineering skill and is rapidly taking its place as one of the great scenic drirveways of the world.

There are unfolded to the motorist superb views of other mountains, of lakes and of the ocean. On clear days one can look across Maine to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and north to Mount Katahdin, Maine's highest peak. Hundreds of islands along the rugged coast of Maine are in the panorama.

MILK REGULATION BOARD ADVOCATED

Formation of a state milk regulation board, with the power to accept inspection reports of local milk inspectors, was recommended yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The board would be composed of the Commissioners of Agriculture and Public Health and the Attorney-General, with the director of the division of dairying and animal husbandry acting under the supervision of the board.

Under the new plan, only milk from farms having a certificate of registration from the director would be permitted to sell milk in the State. The bill is a redraft of a former petition which was not approved by the Legislature.

Germany Scans Shorter Week To Fill Up Ranks of Labor

Wider Distribution of Work Placed in Front of Relief Program—Provision of Credits at Fair Rates Also Emphasized

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Germany, facing the problem of 6,000,000 unemployed, is looking definitely toward adoption of the shorter week as a partial solution.

Establishment of a 40-hour week by federal emergency decree may be found necessary, Dr. Adam Stegerwald, Reich Minister of Labor, told a nation-wide conference of the General German Labor Federation recently. Representatives of the 35 labor unions and 4,500,000 men embraced in this organization met in the Reichstag chambers to discuss relief for unemployment and idle factories.

Supplanting of the present 48-hour week by a shorter work period appeared as the one concrete suggestion at the sessions, based upon the theory that this would provide wider distribution of work at present available.

Herr Theodor Leipart, chairman of the General Federation, expressed the desire of the labor groups for short week legislation, while Dr. Otto Braun, Prime Minister of Prussia, declared that even shorter hours than 40 each week might be desirable.

Dr. Stegerwald characterized 1932 as a year which held the future of the German Republic in the balance. Four major tasks face the country from an economic standpoint, he declared. He summarized them as the provision of credits at reasonable rates to factories which have advance orders; maintenance of balanced budgets in the nation, states and communities; maintenance of a stabilized currency, and prevention of the "shriveling up" of German industry.

Ample opportunities for employment are at hand in Germany, Dr. Stegerwald declared, lacking only the necessary financial means. He cited 10 major classifications of available work, ranging from road construction and land reclamation to furthering of rural settlement and construction of homes for workers in farming districts—provided that funds for the work could be found.

One immediate problem, the Labor Minister declared, is to keep the unemployed off the streets. An effort in this direction, he declared, is being made through the program of "voluntary work service," introduced by government decree in July, 1931.

Religious organizations, youth organizations, sports clubs, labor unions, and other groups provide work, such as laying out gardens and playgrounds, mending clothes and preparation of meals for destitute persons.

The unemployed who receive doles accept the work without special remuneration, while others receive food or a nominal sum, such as 2 marks (48 cents) for six to seven hours' work. The purpose of the plan is to safeguard the morale of the unemployed.

ST. LOUIS TURNS 'THUMBS DOWN' ON BEER PARADE

Mayor Miller Refuses to Sponsor Council's Plan, Due to Defections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7—Mr. Victor J. Miller, Mayor of St. Louis, has washed his hands of the beer parade idea, for two reasons. First, he is opposed to it, and second, he can't find anyone to speak of who thinks such a demonstration ought to be held here.

He announced yesterday that he would not sponsor such a parade on May 14 as the Board of Aldermen had asked him to do. The final blow came when 11 persons attended a meeting in the City Hall and voted 7 to 4 against holding the parade.

Mr. James W. Byrnes, wet candidate for United States Senator from Missouri, who has been one of the two or three supporters of the idea, outside of the board, seconded the motion to drop it.

The support of the Building Trades Council had been expected by the parade's proponents, but that also fell through, according to its secretary, Mr. Maurice J. Cassidy. Voting not to participate, the council announced that it could see nothing to be gained one way or the other by a beer parade.

Even the woman member of the committee appointed to raise money for the parade proved against it. Mrs. Gifford W. Gaylord, state chairman of the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, declared her opposition to using money for it as this time.

Dry Type of Beer Parade Supported by Callahan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 7—A beer parade which would present the actual facts about beer would be a fine idea, observes Col. Patrick H. Callahan, president of the Louisville Varnish Company.

"The beer parade idea is all right if the wets would give the people a demonstration of what beer really is and what it has meant in the history of America during the past 100 years," Colonel Callahan said.

"Give the student of economics a place in the parade with an ample microphone to broadcast the fact that for every man employed by the brewer, at least two others were and would again be displaced because of money diverted from legitimate industry.

"Let the beer parade show the brewer, not only as a taxpayer, but as a tax collector; not only handing Uncle Sam $2,362,361,000 during the preprohibition government tax period, 1862 to 1919, inclusive, but transferring from the people's pockets to his own, during the same period, approximately $65,644,286,598 — a gross fee for his trouble of some $64,281,905,598!"

Beer Parade Order Fails

A resolution introduced in the Boston City Council proposing action for a beer parade failed to come out of the committee to which it was referred. Mayor James M. Curley expressed opposition to such a parade because the expense to the city would be unjustified. No other city action is said to be contemplated.

Neither the Anti-Saloon League nor the Civic Reform League, Inc., dry and wet organizations, respectively, are aware of even any remote plans for such a parade.

'GRAF' HOMEWARD BOUND

RECIFE, Brazil, May 7 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, German dirigible, was homeward bound today after its fourth trip of the season from Friedrichshafen, Ger., to Pernambuco, Brazil. The giant ship took off from here at 11 p. m. yesterday.

BUSINESS GIRLS FIND WAGE CUTS VITAL PROBLEM

Survey Shows Minimum of $22.50 Weekly Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7—A business girl requires a minimum weekly wage of $22.50 if she is to pay for necessities and have a little left over for "advancement," the Young Women's Christian Association was told at its national convention here yesterday.

The estimate was made by Miss Treva Garner, of Sacramento, Calif., on the basis of budgets of 317 office girls living in all sections of the country. Of the amount $10.60 is allowed for room, board and carfare; $2.55 for insurance and savings; $4.60 for clothing; $4.25 for advancement, and 50 cents for sundries.

Wage cuts are proving a serious problem for business girls, reported Miss Ruth Steinmetz of Germantown, Penna. Miss Steinmetz, a hosiery worker, is chairman of the unemployment commission of the association.

"Wages which had reached a standard of decency for girls," said Miss Steinmetz, "have been cut from 10 to 45 per cent. In some cases this was necessary. In others advantage was taken of the overstocked labor market to reduce costs unnecessarily. Business girls are questioning the justice of the situation."

In regard to unemployment, business girds are now beginning to see the problem not merely as an individual one but as a great social question, Miss Steinmetz stated.

Need for reconstructing society on the basis of many new discoveries and inventions is being increasingly recognized, Dr. Justin R. Nixon of Rochester, N. Y., told the convention.

"In consequence," he said, "of the freedom of thought, of the natural scientific spirit and the natural scientific method, of the inevitable changes wrought at an accelerating pace by the great inventions, the world faces the greatest task of reconstruction it has faced since the eruption of the barbarians into the Roman Empire in the fifth and sixth centuries.

"The process of reconstruction which then got under way required 300 years before the civilization of medieval Europe, which it produced reached maturity. We may only hope that with the more rapid tempo of change the process now will not require so long a period."

Application of Christian ideals to social and economic life was emphasized by Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Wayne, Penna., president of the National Board, and Mrs. Robert E. Speer of New York, honorary president of the board, in presenting the association's program of work for the next biennium.

That the next two years will bring heavy tasks and large opportunities to the association movement was the declaration of Mrs. Speer. She said the lives of women and girls everywhere are profoundly affected by the present crisis. In the needs of these, she pointed out, lies a vivid challenge to great world fellowship of Christian women.

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WAY IS CLEARED FOR PASSAGE OF NEW TAX BILL

Senate Group Completes $1,000,000,000 Measure in Short Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7—The pathway to a completed tax bill and a balanced budget lay clear and straight before Congress today for the first time since an insurgent House tore the first version of a revenue measure to shreds on March 18.

Passage by the Senate and concurrence of the House within two weeks was being predicted for the measure which represents a compromise between the House bill, the Treasury program and recommendations of the Senate Finance Committee.

With Administration approval assured by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, for the measure dramatically completed yesterday by the committee, and the Senate evidently in a mood to heed President Hoover's sharp injunction, a situation which two days ago appeared to be hopelessly muddled has cleared as though by magic.

Then, it appeared as though the Senate Finance Committee might go on indefinitely reversing itself on every feature of the tax bill or finally produce something so obnoxious that the President would be forced to veto it.

But spurred by the President's warning and by what was probably sharper and more pointed criticism from Mr. Mills in a closed session yesterday, the Finance Committee suddenly discovered that it not only could agree on a revenue measure in three short hours, but that it could also produce one acceptable to the Administration and probably acceptable to the House as well.

The compromise measure retains the controversial tariff items, but has been shorn of most of the special excise tax items inserted in the House in lieu of a general sales tax. Income taxes have been raised somewhat above the level proposed by the House, but not to the peak once decided upon by the Senate Committee.

Resembling the original Treasury program more nearly than any other the compromise program was immediately pronounced by Mr. Mills "another definite step in the progress toward restoring government finances to a sound condition."

Mr. Mills said he hoped it would be enacted into law within two weeks and expressed the belief that such action would have the effect of "terminating the uncertainty which has had such a disturbing influence on the public mind."

Afridi Tribesmen Offer Friendship To British Viceroy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANDI KOTAL, Afghanistan — Dramatic scenes were witnessed here recently when the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, held a Jirga, or reception, with the Afridi tribesmen who were recently in revolt against British authority on the Indian frontier.

Hundreds of partriarchal maliks, or chiefs, assembled at this military outpost of the British Empire, through their spokesmen asked the Viceroy to accept again the friendship of this warlike clan.

The bearded malik who put forward the tribesmen's case cited the fact that they were a poor people wedged in a barren hilly country between two rich territories. He said that only 5 per cent of the tribe were in open revolt against the British in 1930, claiming that the remainder of the clan were neutral.

He appealed to the Viceroy to use his efforts to again open recruitment among the Afridis for policing the Khyber Pass and other tribal areas, and pleaded for the restoration of that confidence which existed prior to the insurrection. The Viceroy in reply said that consideration would be given to their claims.

As proof of their friendship the tribesmen offered novel and picturesque gifts to Lady Willingdon, who accompanied the Viceroy into the tribal country. The presents included five sheep and five goats, tribal trophies and handmade shoes. The Viceroy's trip was taken in connection with his survey of tribal conditions.

Pastors Advocate Mine Investigation

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Four clergymen, representing a committee of 21 New York pastors who recently appealed to the United States Senate to investigate conditions in the coal regions of southeastern Kentucky, returned today from a visit to the mining area where they confirmed their belief that a senatorial investigation should be made.

The committee will submit a report to the 21 clergymen next Friday at a meeting in the Town Hall Club.

The clergymen who visited Bell County, Ky., were Rankin Barnes, executive secretary of the department of Christian social service of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at the Union Theological Seminary; Cameron Hall, pastor of the Christ Presbyterian Church, and William B. Spofford, editor of the Witness, an Episcopal weekly.

Issue Yours, President Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 7

President Hoover's statement on the tax problem yesterday follows in full:

The issue before the country is the reëstablishment of confidence and speed toward recovery by ending these delays in balancing the budget through immediate passage of revenue measures and reduction of government expenditures. It is flot a partisan issue. This was one of the most important steps on the nonpartisan program for restoring stability proposed by me and patriotically accepted by the leaders of both political parties last December. Effective programs, projects, estimates and possibilities for both economy and revenue have been presented and are known in every detail.

This is not a controversy between the President and Congress or its members. It is an issue of the people against delays and destructive legislation which impair the credit of the United States. It is also an issue between the people and the locust swarm of lobbyists who haunt the halls of Congress seeking selfish privilege for special groups and sections of the country, misleading members as to the real views of the people by showers of propaganda.

What is urgently required is immediate action upon and conclusion of these questions. This is a serious hour which demands that all elements of the Government and the people rise with stern courage above partisanship to meet the needs of our national life.

NATIONS VIEW DOUMER PASSING AS WORLD LOSS

French President Was Representative of Nation's Highest Ideals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 7—The passing of President Doumer today, after the attack made upon him yesterday by a Russian anarchist named Gorguloff, is universally regarded as a serious loss to the ranks of those leaders of stability and experience whose services are more especially needed in the present critical state of world politics.

As the Constitution requires the immediate election of his successor, the Government has summoned the National Assembly, composed of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, to meet at Versailles next Tuesday to choose a new chief of state.

Tomorrow's second ballot for the new Chamber of Deputies in the general election throughout the country will be taken regardless of the presidential situation which has arisen. But it will not be the newly elected Chamber which will participate in the presidential election on Tuesday, since the mandate of the old Chamber elected in 1928 does not expire until May 31. Some of the deputies who fail of reëlection to the Chamber tomorrow will, therefore, be technically qualified to vote for President, but they may refrain from participating in the Versailles balloting. There is no precedent for such a situation, since the Presidency has never before become vacant on the eve of the parliamentary elections.

The candidate most prominently mentioned for the Presidency of the Republic is M. Albert Lebrun, who succeeded M. Doumer as President of the Senate.

M. Edouard Herriot, Radical leader, who appears to be in line to succeed M. André Tardieu as Prime Minister, abandoned his intention of delivering a political speech last night, to be broadcast throughout the country. There is little tendency to make political capital of Gorguloff's crime, since the general impression is that he is an irresponsible fanatic without serious political affiliations.

The presidential elections in France are supposed to be carried out not on party lines, but with a view to choosing some outstanding impartial man as chief of state. M. Lebrun fulfills this requirement admirably, although his opponents recall that he has previously been supported by M. Raymond Poincaré.

M. Doumer, who last May was elected the thirteenth President of France, was regarded as one of the finest representatives of the solid middle class of France. He was a loyal republican with all that that term implies in the way of a stern sense of duty to his country, participation in civic responsibilities, respect for the laws and attachment to the French ideals of liberty, justice and equality. While equality was foremost among his ideals, he was no believer in equality of duty, for he declared that superiority of intelligence, knowledge or fortune imposes higher and greater duties.

M. Doumer's own opportunities were none too great at the outset. He was the son of a section foreman on the railways and at the age of 14 was working as an engraver's apprentice at 50 francs a month. He afterward studied law, and by the time he reached 31 had won his way into politics by being elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he quickly made a reputation as an authority on finance. After seven years in French Indo-China as Governor-General, he became President of the Chamber of Deputies and in 1906 ran unsuccessfully against M. Armand Fallières for the Presidency of the Republic.

He has proved one of the most democratic and least formal of French Presidents. His character is well portrayed in advice given to his four sons, all of whom he lost during the war, to do their duty, be brave, physically and morally, to be laborious, to be disciplined: "Do not hesitate to show respect to things and persons which are respectable."

TOKYO BANKERS ARRANGE LOAN FOR MANCHUKUO

Accord Said to Herald Development of Japan's North China Trade

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 7—It is announced that formal contract for a loan of 20,000,000 yen (about $10,000,000) to the Government of Manchukuo by the Mitsui-Mitsubishi interests through the Bank of Chosen (Korea) was signed at Changchun yesterday, following approval of the plan by the Japanese Government a month ago.

The loan is payable over 10 years, starting two years hence with interest at 5 per cent, the security at present being undetermined except that Manchukuo agrees to pledge its "most reliable revenues."

It is understood that the Bank of Chosen is taking 8,000,000 yen, the Mitsui-Mitsubishi concerns handling the remainder. The loan is considered very important, since it probably marks the beginning of widespread operations in Manchuria by the big Japanese financial houses.

The situation in North Manchuria is little changed, the Japanese army continuing its operations in the region of Pancheng and elsewhere.

Austria's Cabinet Crisis Complicates Financial Plans

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 7—Austria is faced with a difficult domestic situation, at a moment when important foreign financial and trade negotiations are pending.

Resignation of the Cabinet of Dr. Karl Buresch was the result of recent provincial and municipal elections when the Christian Socialists lost heavily, the Pan-Germans were practically exterminated as a party and the National Socialists alone registered appreciable gains.

The bourgeois coalition thus found itself without a working parliamentary majority and even when aided by the "heimat bloc"—Fascists—it had a majority of only one. The situation has been complicated by misunderstandings between the moderate and extreme right sections of the Christian Socialist Party and by the demand of the Social Democratic opposition for new elections.

Elections are improbable before fall, but any new Government can only be transitional, owing to the lack of a working majority for any coalition. The Social Democrats as the largest individual party enjoyed the greatest advantages from the recent government situation, but they are unwilling to assume the responsibilities of office.

Another complication has just been added to the situation by a ruling of the commercial court here which increases difficulties under which foreign trade is conducted—a factor of importance in connection with pending negotiations for commercial collaboration among the Danubian states.

This ruling is that foreign firms contracting to supply goods to Austrian buyers must accept Austrian schillings in payment even where other currencies have been stipulated.

CHEAPER TELEPHONE AND LIGHT SOUGHT

Charging excessive profiteering, Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, a former member of the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday demanded a reduction in the rates of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company. His appeal was made before the State Department of Public Utilities in support of a petition signed by more than a score of consumers.

Mr. Mulhern estimated that the telephone concern made a net profit of $13,242,000 in Massachusetts in 1931. Both companies paid out more than $17,000,000 in dividends during the severe year of 1931, the former Senator declared. The Edison company for that year made a net profit of more than $10,000,000 or 33 per cent, Mr. Mulhern asserted.

HOOVER WINS FULL BACKING ON ECONOMY

Congress Swept Off Feet by Public Demand for Constructive Acts

PRESIDENT TALKS DIRECT TO PEOPLE

$1,000,000,000 Tax Bill Ready for Senate—House Drops Bonus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7—An economy hurricane whistled through Washington today. It was a gale of popular sentiment stirred into action by the appeal of President Hoover for prompt balancing of the budget, and rushing on the capital laden with a cloud of telegrams and letters that left the desk of every Senator and Representative buried under an unprecedented litter of constituents' demands for instant, nonpartisan action on the national economy program.

The hurricane had immediate effect. It stirred to action lethargic senators as some of them have rarely been stirred before. In the House simultaneously it blew over obstacles to economy that have blocked action for weeks. The Senate Finance Committee, suddenly galvanized, reported out a compromise $1,000,000,000 revenue bill acceptable to the Treasury; the House Ways and Means Committee heard the sound of the rising wind and decided suddenly, 15 to 10, that it did not want the cash bonus bill after all.

Appeals Direct to People

And while House and Senate were variously reacting to Mr. Hoover's special message, the President gave new wings to the gale with a second appeal—this one directed, not to Congress, but to the American public itself.

In direct words, written for the average John Citizen, Mr. Hoover declared, in part:

"This is not a controversy between the President and Congress or its members. It is an issue of the people against delays and destructive legislation which impair the credit of the United States. . . . This is a serious hour which demands that all elements of the Government and the people rise with stern courage above partisanship to meet the needs of our national life."

In the House and Senate political opponents of Mr. Hoover immediately launched a counter attack, but themselves joined meanwhile in the sudden quickened movement for economy. In brief, some of the developments in the rapidly changing situation were:

The Senate Finance Committee reached agreement with the Treasury on the long-awaited revenue bill, and prepared to report out the $1,000,000,000 measure.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement late last night supporting the compromise bill as one that "should assure a balanced budget."

House Rejects Bonus Plans

The House Ways and Means Committee, 15 to 10, rejected all plans for cashing the $2,400,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill. It left the parliamentary situation such that unless action is reversed by a new committee hearing called by bonus advocates today, the bonus fight may be practically over for the present session of Congress.

Congressional developments had an immediate effect on the stock market, giving it the best day in three weeks. Incidentally, a report gained currency that a large short interest has been operating in the market, with the prospect that if the rise continued shorts would be forced to buy stocks to cover, thereby accelerating the upturn.

The atmosphere suddenly changed in Congress, so that today those who had minimized the possibility of prompt action have taken hope, and things not thought possible before are now being considered.

One of these is that the $100,000,000 pension bill for widows and orphans of World War veterans, that passed the House with slight consideration, will be blocked in the Senate, along with the Goldsborough dollar stabilization bill; if not, they are thought likely to be held up by the President's veto.

Hoover Plan Gains

Also, that Mr. Hoover's proposals for a furlough plan of economy in the federal wage bill, and a wider measure of authority to consolidate bureaus, may be forthcoming.

President Hoover's interference with legislative matters was assailed yesterday in the Senate by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, and in the House by Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of the same State, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and others.

Republicans replied, but in general the effect of the White House step was discernible in the chastened attitude of the two big congressional fiscal committees. The ultimate effect of Mr. Hoover's action is still to be determined; the deciding factor being the depth to which popular feeling has been stirred, and the continuance of public pressure.

There were some observers here who did not fail to point out that reconciling the different blocs in Congress would still be a highly difficult job, and that the same "locust swarm of lobbyists," mentioned by President Hoover, would fly back again to Capitol Hill, if the existing gale of national indignation did not continue, and keep them at a distance.

HEAVY PROFITS FOR BABSON SEEN IN RAILWAY DEAL

Youngman Says Interest in Right-of-Way Sale Is 'Business' One

Charging that Mr. Roger W. Babson's defense of the proposed sale of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway's right of way to the State is primarily a business proposition which would mean the realization of heavy profits for Mr. Babson, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman today published figures showing that Babson interests own more than 50 per cent of the railway's stock.

The original investors in the trolley line, whom Mr. Babson has referred to as investing huge sums in the development of the road, passed out of the trolley picture in 1927, Mr. Youngman explained, when the company became insolvent. The Legislature is now asked by Mr. Youngman to revoke the franchise of the trolley line without payment, a right extended in the contract made between the State and the trolley company, he said.

When the new company sprang into being after insolvency, Babson holdings were only 1040 of the total 20,160 shares of stock, the Lieutenant-Governor contended. His figures showed that the Babson group at present holds 10,371 of the entire 20,160 shares, indicating to Mr. Youngman that the realization of more than $500,000 for the franchise of the road by state purchase would be a stroke of good business for the Babson group.

Mr. Youngman discredited talk about the heavy loss in investments to Massachusetts citizens in the event that the State refused to pay for the franchise. There are only 105 residents, or 9 per cent of the whole, holding stock, outside of the Babson interests and brokerage groups, he said.

When the new company bought out the insolvent company at the receiver's sale in 1927, it paid $360,000, and also, Mr. Youngman claimed, took over liabilities of $70,300, a total of $430,300. In the sale, the receivers acquired real estate assessed in excess of $450,000, and also motor-buses, rolling stock, machinery and tools which would undoubtedly have a salvage value of many thousands of dollars, he argued.

In addition, Mr. Youngman pointed out, the company bought a bus franchise, which was developed and last year took in $771,000 and had a net operating income of $65,000. He concluded with the assumption that if this bus franchise is valued by capitalization of the income, it can be said that it is worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Charles V. Winn, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Asbury Temple, Central Square, Waltham, 8.

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Presentation of play, "Brief Candle," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15, through Saturday.

Concord Players: Second additional performance of "Little Women," Cary Hall, Lexington, 8:15.

Theaters

Opera House—"The Desert Song," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Menschen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"The Miracle Man," film. Continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Jungle Babies," showing studies of Mrs. Martin Johnson's pets; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, home of Miss Elizabeth C. Dudley, 260 Canton Avenue, Milton, 4.

Perkins Institution for the Blind: Concert by school choir, Jordan Hall, 3:30.

American Jewish Committee: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Boston Ministers, the Rev. Herbert A. Jump, speaker on, "A Picturelog Dramatic Lecture," Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "United States Possessions," 9:15; "Norway, Land of the Midnight Sun," 11; "Alaska," 12; "Reptiles of North America," 2; meeting, Indian Lore Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

Pekinese Association: Afternoon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Room of Musical Instruments, recently opened; paintings by Shohaku; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; engravings by Jean Duvet; work by the Saturday Drawing Classes, opening May 7.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Railroad posters by American and foreign artists. Also four original Copley drawings. Through May 15.

Junior League, 3 Marlborough Street—Oils, illuminations and decorations in tempera by pupils of the School of Fine Arts. Through May 7.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Student work. Afternoon only. Through May 7.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 17.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Pencil sketches by John Pratt Whitman. Through May 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of garden sculpture in cement by Mary Ogden Abbott.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is presenting each Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program consists of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

Christian Science Lecture To Be Radiocast by KMOX

A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by Mr. Arthur P. De Camp of St. Louis, Mo., in Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, will also be radiocast over Station KMOX on Saturday evening, May 14, from 8:15 to 8:45 o'clock, central standard time. This lecture is given under the joint auspices of eight Churches of Christ, Scientist, in St. Louis.

KMOX, "The Voice of St. Louis," is heard practically nation-wide, and operates on a wavelength of 275 meters, which is a frequency of 1090 kilocycles, with a power of 50,000 watts.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with possibly light showers Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, mostly easterly.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; possibly light showers Sunday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; probably showers Sunday night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably showers Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly northeast and east, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday, probably with showers over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	60	Montreal	46	62
Bismarck	42	46	Nantucket	46	58
Boston	48	65	New Orleans	70	82
Buffalo	48	70	New York	54	58
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	68	84
Charleston	72	82	North Platte	44	58
Chicago	68	84	Philadelphia	62	72
Cincinnati	68	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	80
Denver	38	60	Pittsburgh	68	82
Eastport, Me.	46	56	Portland, Me.	52	60
Hatteras	72	76	Raleigh	70	88
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	68	84
7 p.m. May 6	74	..	St. Paul	46	56
Helena, Mont.	40	64	Salt Lake City	44	66
Huron, S. D.	46	54	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	72	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	56
Kansas City	62	80	Seattle	48	60
Key West	76	82	Tampa	68	86
Los Angeles	56	62	Washington	66	80
Memphis	70	84	Wichita, Kan.	58	78
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	40	58

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time, May 7.
B—Maximum May 6.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern daylight saving time)
Saturday 1:15 p. m., Sunday 1:20 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

FAMILY "MONOPOLY" BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., May 7—A resolution adopted by the Michigan Legislature, here, prevents employment by the State of more than one adult of a family except in cases where the aggregate yearly wage would not exceed $2000.

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Britain Has Turned Corner, Says Owner of London Times

Walter Visits Boston in His Month's Tour of American Cities

By JANET MABIE

On his busman's holiday of a month's visit among American newspapers, Mr. John Walter IV, one of the two chief proprietors of the London Times, was in Boston today.

Boston had drawn him with a certain explicit interest, not simply because he visited it 30 years ago, being shown then about Harvard College by President Eliot, whom he recalled as "a very fine old gentleman," but because when the first Mr. John Walter founded that forerunner of The Times, the Daily Universal Register, on New Year's Day in 1785, the American War of Independence was going on, and the paper was definitely established to give displeased London merchants a place in which to speak sternly about the way in which the Government of the Day had let the New England and other colonies get free of its apron strings.

Mr. Walter is a spare, reserved man. He makes no idle gestures during his unhurried and precise speech. He had prepared for the appearance of reporters after the fashion of his own country, which is to have a "statement ready, considered and in typescript, as we do not go in for rather scrappy interviews with foreign visitors, just because they happen to have arrived in London."

On Private Excursion

Since coming over to the States he had addressed the Associated Press at its annual banquet and the convened American newspaper publishers. He had really started out on a private excursion, but he was aware he was going to learn a lot because the American Press, as the English Press, each long and uncommonly rich in history, had never been fuller of improvements and inventions than in the last few years.

He had been to Washington and New York. He was going to Philadelphia and Yale University and would be back in London by the end of May. Before leaving Boston he was going back to Harvard, to see buildings and people not there 30 years ago. He had heard about the Harvard House Plan and spoke of the Oxford idea in college residence, and of Oxford itself with the grave simplicity which makes an Englishman's reference to the ancient college something not to forget, once you have heard it.

Naturally, conversation turned speedily to journalism. Mr. Walter thought "American newspapers" was a pretty generalizing term. There were the great papers and the "good wheaten bread" papers, and, of course, the tabloids which could hardly be called great, though, unfortunately, they had their emulations in England, being deplored when they must be noticed because they did such unconscionable things with the fundamentals of journalism. But one dismissed them as peaceably as one could, "being here, as in England, of course, something which catches the masses, which wish to be saved any trouble with the written word, and to be given entertainment and excitement and kept in a largely cheery, or at least active frame of mind."

Interested in America

One might perhaps infer that Mr. Walter was a practically humorless man until one chanced to say irrelevantly, "What makes the London Times smell the way it does? Spicy?" and, seeing his little start of astonishment, and seeing a downright smile spread over his face, and hear him say, "Why, I never thought of it; I never heard anyone speak of it. I could tell you quickly that of course it must be our super-excellent ink, but that would merely be facile and perhaps not so; I must look into it. Spicy! The Times. Well! Well!"

Since the day John Walter set up his paper, it had always been keenly interested in America, and the present representative of the family administration thought he could hardly have been invited to come at a more interesting time in her affairs than in this presidential year.

Well, did people in England take such interest in American politics as people in the States took in English politics, with their bright particular stars in such men as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Winston Churchill? Of course it was true, in the States, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in particular was a moving figure, very real to the imagination of average people.

"Perhaps," Mr. Walter countered, "American politics are not so easy to understand at a distance." laughing leisurely at a post-suggestion that perhaps American politics weren't so easy to understand close at hand, either.

"There is no doubt," however, he went on, seriously, "that where international politics are concerned, it is relatively easy for an Englishman and an American to understand something of the relations between their two countries. For a long time now, those relations have been reduced to the simplicity of friendship and good will. Those are among the universal things, and all men can understand them. Some of your chief figures are clear in our understanding and liking too; we were sorry to have your Ambassador, General Dawes, leave us to come back, though it was to so great and indispensable a work as he is now doing here. But we have been extremely pleased to welcome the new Ambassador, Mr. Mellon.

Guest of Pilgrim Society

"The day after I sailed from England, Mr. Mellon was guest of the Pilgrim Society of Great Britain at its traditional dinner to the new American Ambassador. There is never anything perfunctory about it. Yet I know of no other occasion at which international felicitations are exchanged where there is so much sincerity at the back of the addresses of welcome. This, of course, is based on the reality of the happy relations and the fundamental understanding between the American State Department and the British Foreign Office."

Mr. Walter smiled faintly when he was asked if he would comment on the fiscal and economic elements uppermost in the life of England now as they may compare or suggest example to this newer country which is not under very good discipline perhaps for such a serious crisis as it is now undergoing.

"Well, of course in England," he said, "we have a National Government which is thoroughly representative of every class in the country. Party politics, as we have known them in the past, are almost entirely suppressed. We did suddenly stop short and cease living beyond our means, as we had been living for the past several years. We did it by a taxation which must, to some outside observers, seem so drastic as to be almost inhumane. But there is that about us as a people. We stand up to a job.

"The budget had to be balanced. The whole population is one which is extraordinarily sensitive to dangers and accepts measures to reduce or cancel those dangers readily, I might almost say cheerfully. Some results of this fine talent for coöperative understanding and unselfish assistance are already apparent. I saw the latest unemployment figures just before I sailed. They were definitely encouraging and, moreover, they were not mere estimates, but calculations from the most scrupulously tallied data. At the end of March there were 146,000 more persons employed than at the end of February, and 166,000 more than a year before. This improvement affected practically all of the principal industries of the country.

Not as Dismal

"It is quite true that we have not prosperity with us yet in her former guise. But it is also true that things are not as dismal as they were. We may reasonably hope we have turned the corner. The people of England know, however, that they cannot prosper alone. As citizens of a great trading nation they realize how inseparably their prosperity is linked with that of the whole world.

"The political situation is stable with nothing in it at the moment likely either to upset it or even to produce resignations among its members. Of course, there are differences of opinion in the Cabinet. Especially on tariff questions; but the Tariff Act has passed, and those who believe in it and those who are skeptical are agreed on it as an experiment, to be tried at the very least.

"I do not believe the budget is going to cause any political divisions among the Government's supporters. The balancing of last year's budget was a superb achievement, but is not the end of our difficulties. Doubtless the effort must be continued in the present budget with little chance of relief for taxpayers and still less of a return to a policy of lavish public expenditures. Great Britain has made great sacrifices to avoid the greater evils of a tottering currency. Her budgets will be honestly balanced, even though that requires continuing sacrifices. Collaterally, she will put her whole weight into attempts to end the world depression. Her own salvation would require that, if her vision were limited to simply her own well-being, which it is not."

With the same fleeting smile, Mr. Walter thought perhaps that would do for an "utterance" on matters of national and international importance.

And returning for one moment to his own field, he thought that the whole standard of journalism was definitely rising. "Press men," he said, "are better educated now than they were formerly; they have versatility, and are serious in their intentions to do first-class work. Perhaps there might be something in American and English newspaper staffs exchanging men for year-long periods; I am not sure. I have not thought about it. Certainly there is a good deal in the very evident drawing together of the two countries into a state of mutual knowledge and accord, to make it worth while to think about it."

Visiting United States



The Christian Science Monitor—© The Times

JOHN WALTER IV

MOTORCAR BODIES TAXED

DUBLIN, May 7 (AP)—The Government yesterday inaugurated a customs duty on automobile bodies amounting to 75 per cent of the cost of the bodies or £60 on each unit, whichever should be greater.

Week-End Pops Programs

TONIGHT

"Le Coq d'Or," Wedding March ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Minuet ..... Boccherini
"Pagliacci," Fantasia ..... Leoncavallo

"L'Arlesienne," Suite No. 1 ..... Bizet
Prelude—Minuet—Carillon
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Arranged by Kremser
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier

"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltz ..... Strauss
Two Fairy Tales ..... Komzak
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

SUNDAY NIGHT

"Classical Symphony" ..... Prokofieff
"Unfinished" Symphony, in B minor ..... Schubert
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Finale from the Violin Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
(The solo part to be played by sixteen first violins)
"Soviet Iron Foundry" ..... Mossolov
((First performance in Boston))
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanroma

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The Desert Song," Romberg operetta, closes its run at the Boston Opera House tonight.

The one opening scheduled for Monday is "The Chocolate Soldier," Oscar Straus operetta, with Charles Purcell and Vivienne Segal, at the Wilbur.

"A Church Mouse" will continue for a third week at the Hollis.

Beginning May 16, the attraction at the Hollis will be Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull," presented by Leo Bulgakov.

"The Miracle Man" is continuing for a second week at the Paramount and Uptown Theaters.

At the Fine Arts, "Zwei Menschen" concludes its run tomorrow. It will be succeeded next week by "Golden Mountains," Russian film directed by Serge Yutkevitch.

Hans Weiner, assisted by Otto Ascherman and a group of 30 young women, will give a dance recital next Tuesday evening at the Repertory, in which the "Motion Choir" will be introduced.

A dance review will be presented by the Dana Sieveling School at the Repertory, next Thursday evening.

The Friars Frolic will be presented Saturday afternoon and evening, May 14, at the Boston Opera House.

The first Sunday night Pop concert at Symphony Hall this season will take place tomorrow evening.

B'RITH ABRAHAM PLANS OBSERVANCE

George Washington's contributions to civil and religious liberty will be the keynote of a bicentennial observance to be held by the Massachusetts lodges of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham in Faneuil Hall tomorrow evening.

Included among the participants will be Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, historian of the National Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mr. Alexander Brin, chairman of the state programs, Massachusetts commission; Mr. Isador Apfel of New York, Grand Master of the I. O. B. A., and Mr. Samuel Kalesky, who will preside.

WASHINGTON G. O. P. BACKS PROHIBITION

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7 (AP)—By a vote of 24 to 9, the resolutions committee of the Republican state convention here today voted for a plan favoring strict enforcement of all prohibition laws.

The vote followed night caucuses preparatory to today's convention.

RICHARDS MEDAL AWARDED TO NOYES

As a reward for "conspicuous achievement in chemistry" the Theodore William Richards gold medal was presented to Prof. Arthur A. Noyes of the California Institute of Technology last night at a special meeting in Boston of the northeastern section, American Chemical Society. The presentation was made at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Building on Newbury Street by Mr. William P. Ryan, chairman of the northeastern section.

The medal was established by the section in 1929 to commemorate the contributions made to chemistry by Professor Richards, Nobel Prize winner and for 25 years professor of chemistry at Harvard University. Professor Noyes is the first person to receive the award.

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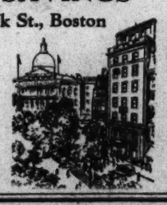
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IDLE INSURANCE BY FEDERAL LAW HELD ESSENTIAL

Prosperity Should Reserve Sums for Lean Years, Georgians Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., May 7—Unemployment insurance, made mandatory on industry by the Government, was urged by Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia.

"Business is exceedingly reluctant," he said, "to assume any added expense which may put it at a competitive disadvantage with its rivals. Business men tend, moreover, to regard the cost of such insurance as uncertain, and this lends added fearfulness about assuming it. Those therefore, who favor the voluntary method alone are, in effect, though many of them are not conscious of it, really delaying the advent of decently adequate protection for that large percentage of workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own."

Dr. Douglas compared unemployment insurance to the process of accumulating reserves in years of prosperity whereby industry has been able greatly to stabilize the income of its stockholders in years of slack trade.

"Had American industry in 1922 instituted a system of unemployment insurance with an assessment equal to 3 or 3½ per cent of the pay roll, it could have paid the benefits in that new economic era which was so soundly proclaimed, and at the same time it could have accumulated a large reserve," the speaker explained. "Had that reserve existed, the unemployed would, in general, have been assured an income during most of the period in which they have been out of work. It would probably then not have been necessary to have raised money by public subscription in order to give humiliating, inadequate, and uncertain 'doles.'

"In addition, the increased purchasing power of the unemployed would have meant more business for retail merchants and therefore for factories, together with a larger income for professional workers who serve the wage earners. Moreover, since unemployment would have been robbed of many of its terrors, employed workers would have spent more steadily during the last 2¼ years."

Lack of consolidation of democratic institutions in South America is shown by return of personal régimes in four leading countries, according to Dr. V. A. Belaunde, who spoke earlier.

Political classifications of South America, declared Dr. Belaunde, who is professor of Latin-American history and institutions at the University of Miami, too often fail to take into account the processes of general evolution. These processes, he said, keep the governments in a state of almost constant flux. Thus, he noted, Mexico is sometimes referred to as being under a combination of personal régime and democratic institutions, when in reality it is governed by a typically despotic régime.

All of the countries under discussion, he said, have passed through three clearly defined periods—anarchy and despotism; economic and intellectual oligarchy and middle-class rule, amounting to bureaucracy.

LEVY PROPOSED FOR SHRINKAGE IN MONEY VALUE

Industries Urge Extra Duty on Imports From Countries Involved

Offsetting a serious settling in the foreign money baskets by an additional levy on imports from the countries involved is a proposal that is said to be gaining in increased favor here.

Stepping abruptly off the gold standard by some nations and the resultant depreciation of money standards has caused about a 25 per cent loss in tariff revenue to the United States based on normal money values, according to Mr. William Holyoke Cliff, secretary of the Home Market Club in Boston.

The shrinkage of money values abroad has likewise granted to foreign industrialists wide differences in wages paid and great advantages in the costs of raw materials, factors seriously handicapping the American industrialists, he asserted.

Coming from industrial quarters, he said, is the expressed belief that, since depreciation of currency was the result of legislative action, the United States is justified in legislating to level off a financial terrain that sunk without warning.

Consequently influence is being exerted toward favorable consideration of measures now pending in Congress to cope with the situation.

Neither a change in tariff rates nor an embargo are being sought, but merely an equalization provision to be abandoned when the differences in currencies is 5 per cent or less according to Mr. Cliff.

Those who desire sound corrective legislation assume, for instance, that the English pound for dutiable purposes should be valued at $4.66, he said. That value has shrunk to $3.67, and according to Mr. Cliff, legislation should be enacted to offset the difference represented.

He declared that the American importer possesses a leeway in the purchase of goods abroad that permits him to pay all transportation charges and other expenses and still undersell the American producer with a profit to himself. Many industrialists feel that importations have not yet begun to increase to an extent that would make the factor of depreciated currency a present menace, but they believe it to be imminent as the result of accelerated industrial activity abroad.

There is likewise expressed the belief that the situation will correct itself through the process of controlled inflation and rising prices in the United States. Mr. Cliff declared he desires no special privileges for American producers; only the protection that the quality of their products warranted.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

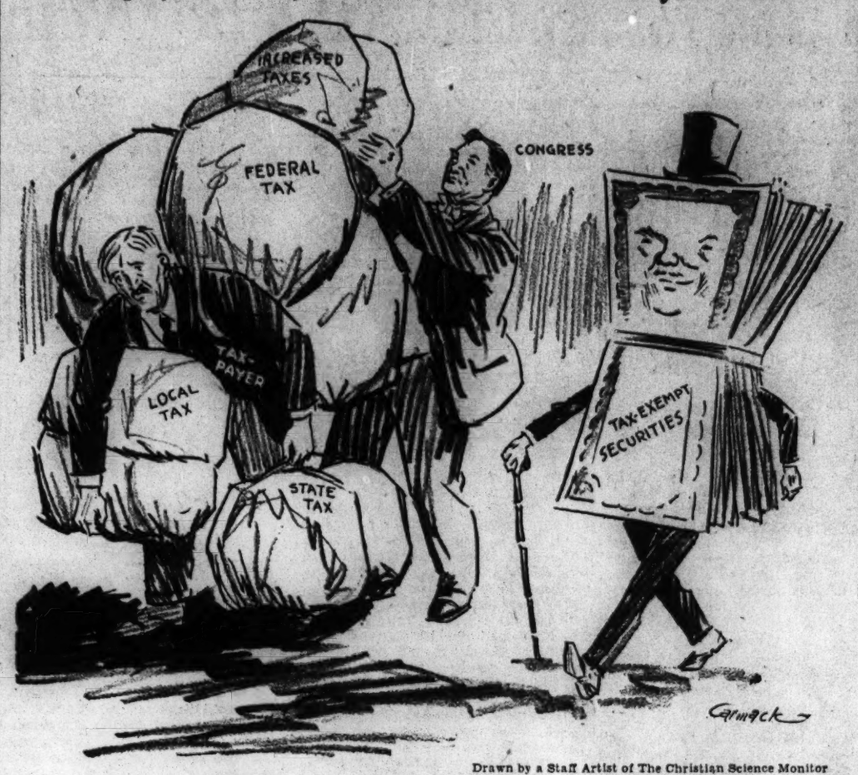
A. Randall Sanford, Portland, Maine.
Richard Walsh, Magnolia, Mass.
Miss Walsh, Magnolia, Mass.
Miss Katherine L. Stoddard, South Braintree, Mass.
Parker R. Tyler, New York, N. Y.
Laurence R. Erskine, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ruth Streeter, Southampton, Mass.
Lois Chamberlain, Waterbury, Conn.
Barbara Chamberlain, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. R. P. Chamberlain, Waterbury, Conn.
R. P. Chamberlain, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Louise V. Baldwin, Koloa Kauai, Hawaii.
Mrs. Josephine L. Grouse, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
H. B. Grouse, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Elizabeth L. Petty, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John H. Stafford, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Stuart Safford Entz, New York, N. Y.
Dr. John W. Steen, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice B. Holgate, Ossining, N. Y.

MAJ.-GEN. E. H. CROWDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who passed on here today, was known chiefly for his work in formulating and administering the selective service or draft laws during the World War. He was a noted observer of history-in-the-making, having been present at the capture of the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, and at the surrender of the Spanish at Manila Bay. He was an observer with the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese war and adviser to Cuba in formation of the Cuban Government. He resigned from official Government service in 1923 to become Ambassador to Cuba. He was considered one of the outstanding legal experts of the army and at one time served as Judge Advocate-General.

Taxpayer—'Why Should I Have to Carry It All?'



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy": sketch.
5:30 NBC, Genia Fonarova, soprano.
5:45 Del Castillo, organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 NBC, Program from Louisville, Ky.
7:30 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Talk, Mr. Ely Culbertson.
8:15 Neapolitan Instrumental Quartet.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council talks.
9:00 NBC, "K-7": secret service story.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; Pickens Sisters; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra; Ted Weems's Orchestra; Louis Sobol.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; sports.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
11:30 V. F. W. Gala Program.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Musical Review.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Talks, "Utica Normal and Industrial School."
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, D'Oray Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 "Barn Dance."
9:30 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch. "The Southern Belle."
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 NBC, McCravy Brothers, songs.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Roland Pomerat.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror": salon ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men": sketch.
5:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Captain Phineas Whopper."
6:20 "Musical Brevities"; Leo Litwin, pianist.
6:25 "Broadway News."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 "Ralput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Laboratory Experiment Series.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, Sketch, "Marlene Dietrich."
9:00 "Operetta in Miniature—Prince of Pilsen."
9:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Industrial Commission talk.
10:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Billy Losses and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Boy's Week Program: "The Criminal of Today and Tomorrow," Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
5:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, Program from Louisville, Ky.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Negro spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Crystal Male Quartet.
9:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, United States Army Band.
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 The Tonart Singers.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: Gov. O. Max Gardner, South Carolina.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Pancho and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Organ Melodies.
5:45 Pine State Orchestra.
6:00 Variety Program.
6:15 Jimmie Murray's Entertainers.
6:30 Kenneth Wilson, organist.
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Entertainers.
7:15 Baseball scores.
7:30 Hawaiian Melodies.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; soloist.
8:00 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Studio Program.
8:30 Studio soloists.
9:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 8

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO Program.
1:15 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 Armenian National Chorus.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 Merry Makers: accordion trio.
4:30 NBC, Description of "Haus Vaterland," from Berlin.
5:00 NBC, "Pastels"; strings; poetry.
5:15 NBC, International Radio Forum: the Hon. Winston Churchill, speaking from London.
5:30 NBC, "Washington's Farewell to His Mother"; dramatization.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools": "What a School Board Does."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle: John Charles Thomas, baritone.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Talk, "Fifteen-Mile Falls."
9:15 Marjorie Possell, violinist.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "What Would You Do?": "Our Potential Gangster," Col. William Donovan.
10:05 News flashes.
10:15 NBC, Orchestral Awards: awards and introduction of five composers; performance by NBC Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.
11:30 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Tone Pictures."
8:30 "Morning Stars": string trio.
9:00 Time; Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Council.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Tipica Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
10:45 NBC, "A Song for Today."
11:00 Trinity Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Golden Rule Foundation: talks; soloists.
2:00 NBC, Yardley: Leslie Howard; London String Quartet.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Swift Garden Party: Mario Chamlee, tenor; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, "Bonds of Home, Sweet Home."
4:30 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
5:30 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymmouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Dave Schooler's Music Shop.
7:00 Westinghouse Hour with Ray Myers.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Kappa Gamma Psi Ensemble.
8:30 NBC, Debate: "If the Eighteenth Amendment Were Repealed and Control of Liquor Traffic Relegated to Respective States, Would the Drink Evil Be Thereby Reduced?" Mr. George Gordon Battle, affirmative; Mr. Stanley High, negative.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Count von Luckner.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Industrial Commission program.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 NBC, Stoess's Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Junior Bugle.
10:00 Organ recital and soloist.
10:30 CBS, Grenadier Guards Band in Sousa program, from London.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain": organ.
12:30 Nationaleers Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Danceapators Orchestra.
3:00 Petite Symphonie; soloist.
3:30 Vagabonds Orchestra.
4:00 Brown University Symphony Orchestra.
4:30 Soloists and piano.
4:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities: soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
5:30 Twilight Reveries: organ; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Ukrainian Church Chorus.
6:30 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon.
7:00 CBS, Talk, "One Another's Burdens."
7:15 CBS, Alex Haas's Gypsy Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Greyhound Traveler."
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; Four Eton Boys.
9:30 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 Scott Furriers: transcription.
10:30 "Jack, Ted and Bud," trio.
10:45 "Salon Gems."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, California Melodies; orchestra; guest soloists.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Church of the Air.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis"; soloists; concert orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Has Europe Fought Its Last War?" Arnold Zweig, from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America": "How Labor Rose from Slavery to Serfdom."
1:30 CBS, St. Olaf Lutheran Choir.
2:00 Salon Ensemble; viola soloist.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour: Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir; organ.
5:00 CBS, "Japan and the League," Inaze Nitode.
5:15 CBS, "Pastorale": soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Radio Revue: soloists; sketch.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums": sketch, "Bacon Rebellion."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:35 Russian Art Ensemble.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show; Will Rogers; Billie Burke; Ray Dooley; June Knight; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Wellesley and Needham news.
8:30 a. m.—Music; business news.
10:30 a. m.—Stock markets; records.
10:45 a. m.—Leslie Diggs, pianist.
11:05 a. m.—Talks; industrial program.
12:00 noon—Stocks; "Flying Fingers."
12:30 p. m.—"Combating Business Troubles," Mr. Roger W. Babson.
12:45 p. m.—Bergeron Duo; recordings.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Matinée Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:00 p. m.—Andover-Newton period.
3:30 p. m.—Stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—"Boston's Worthy Charities."
4:45 p. m.—George Snelling Jr., baritone.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:35 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local studio programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
10:45 NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; markets.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—"Boston's Airport Development," Park Commissioner William Long.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "Rungs of the Ladder," presenting Hon. J. H. Thomas, from London.
4:40 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Detroit, Fred Hoey, reporter.

STUDENTS DISCUSS ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 7—Members of the Mount Holyoke College Forum, at a triparty luncheon today, attended by representatives of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties, discussed the political candidates and platforms for the forthcoming presidential election. Miss Virginia Ernst of Rutherford, N. J., president of the forum, presided.

DE MOLAY INSTALLS OFFICERS

Sidney H. Beck of Jamaica Plain was installed as master councilor of the Boston Chapter, Order of De Molay, at a semipublic installation and dance in George W. Brown Hall, last night. Robert D. Doeg and Alden A. Osgood, both of Somerville, became senior and junior councilor, respectively. "Dad" Laurie O. Campbell was the presiding officer.

HOOVER DEVOTED TO CUT IN ARMS, CASTLE STATES

American Delegation at Geneva Seeking Action, Methodists Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7—The cause of disarmament is one of President Hoover's main preoccupations, Mr. William R. Castle, Acting Secretary of State, told delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here last night.

Speaking before the Methodist World Peace Commission, he stressed armament cost as an "utterly useless burden of expense on a world staggering under intolerable economic burdens." The $4,500,000,000 spent annually in armament, which is essentially destructive, might better be used in building up education, opening up forests or building and maintaining churches, Mr. Castle said.

"All of these things add nothing to the material production of the world, but they add infinitely to the mental and moral and spiritual development," he declared.

That competition in armament and great military personnel almost certainly lead to war was the opinion expressed by Mr. Castle.

"The primary reason for armament reduction must therefore be in the cause of peace," he said. "The goal at which we should aim is reduction to a point where the army is primarily for police purposes, and only such defensive forces permitted as would make invasion difficult if not impossible. That, broadly speaking, is the aim of the American delegation in Geneva. Under the President's direction the delegation has already proposed the elimination of such offensive weapons of land warfare as tanks and mobile guns of heavy caliber."

The President's attitude toward ridding the world of those aspects of war which result in the destruction of the civil population was the subject of a section of Mr. Castle's address. He held that "we must get rid of lethal gases; we must outlaw the bombing of open cities; we must exempt from danger the people who continue constructive work in the midst of works of destruction." Again mentioning the Geneva conference, he said that there are clouds over the conference, but he believed before it is over, the shafts of the sunshine of common sense and of idealism will break through the clouds.

"The world is too desperately in need of relief from the burden of excessive armament," he continued, "too earnestly expects the individuals who represent different nations in Geneva to give proof that they believe in the common brotherhood of man, to permit them to fold their tents and return to their homes empty-handed. You may be sure that the American delegation will leave not one stone unturned in its search for results."

FREIGHTER LOADS WHEAT

GODERICH, Ont., May 7 (AP)—The freighter John P. Reiss from Milwaukee is in port loading American Farm Board wheat, in storage at the Goderich elevator since last midsummer. The Reiss will clear today for Buffalo with more than 300,000 bushels of the 2,000,000 stored.

Ford Uses National Network To Urge Workers' Gardens

Families With One Foot on Land, Other on Industry, Can Face Future Confidently, He Holds

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford, who told President Hoover recently of his plan for an employment liaison between industry and agriculture, is using the national organization of the Ford Motor Company to spread his doctrine that the best employment insurance is the land.

"I cannot see how teachers, land owners, local governments and employers can do a better work for the people than to urge them and help them to raise a part or all of their subsistence during the present season," he said in a statement published today. "It will be a great thing for the country if our people are able to approach next winter with a sense of personal and domestic security. With one foot on the land and the other on industry, the country and every family in it are soundly based. If one fails, the other is there, and both can't fail together."

Mr. Ford conceives of large industries eventually broken up into many small units, distributed through rural areas so that factory workers can till the soil half the year, or when work in the factories becomes slack. He said the only ones hostile to his plan probably will be "food monopolists who dread to see the American family become independent in this respect."

"We have grown too accustomed to expecting that the Government or the employer or some fund will do things for us," he said. "We must all work together whether anyone employs us or not, and the always-open door to self-employment is the land."

With the planting season here, he said, owners of idle land would be glad to lend it for cultivation by groups of employed and unemployed, working together.

Boston Art Notes

Holman's Print Shop

Woodblocks in color constitute the present showing at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street.

Some of the designs were made by well-known English artists; the work in color was executed by the gifted Japanese, Urushibara. Mr. Frank Brangwyn is one and Mr. James McBey the other. The latter has made a charming study of a girl seated at the piano. Rendered in color on the block, it looks exactly like an aquarelle.

Another interesting print was made by Mr. John Platt of the Ultava at Prague. The Canadian, Mr. Walter Philips, has made some atmospheric pictures of the Canadian Northwest, sensitive in tonal quality. Pictures of Ireland there are by Mr. Enraught Moony.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Water colors by Mr. George Biddle are to be seen at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. The fame of this painter has spread far and wide. His name is associated with painters and etchers of the vanguard in New York.

The outstanding trait of the artist is his joyous mood in painting. Color, design, subject, divulge an enthusiasm for the work. The artist seems to treat painting as a form of inspired play. Rustic scenes abound in telling details—cows and pigs, the old barn, the garden. He makes an idyl of it all, placing it in a queer elliptical shape as though it were an expanding bubble of fancy.

Flowers are painted with delicacy and dignity by Mr. Biddle, slightly schematized for pictorial restraint. It is a pleasure to see his work; it makes one's features relax after a spell of brow-wrinkling contemplation of beaux arts.

Germanic Museum

An exhibition of great interest is being held at the Germanic Museum, Harvard. It consists of paintings made by Dutch great and little masters of the seventeenth century. It was assembled by the College Art Association.

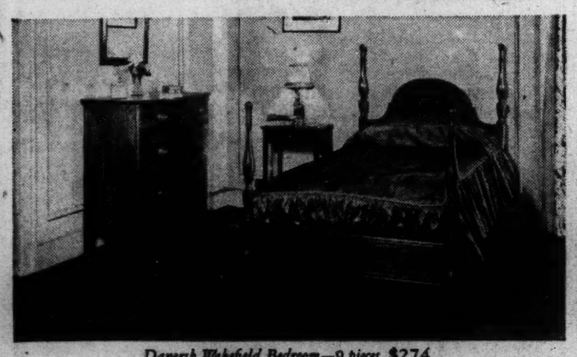
The art of the Low Countries divides itself between the portraiture of Rembrandt and his school and the genre painting. The latter was a particularly Dutch contribution in style which boasted no lofty æsthetic aims or exalted poesy, but which depicted the homes and objects of use in everyday life, and people occupied in fun and work. The Dutch, happy in domesticity and commercial gains, were unashamed to show in pictures their pleasure in mundane accomplishments. The great school of still-life painters emerged dauntlessly amidst this smug attitude. At the Germanic Museum there may be seen skillfully made portrayals of the homes, with their fine furnishings and sparkling cleanliness.

Portraits by disciples of Rembrandt exhibit his influence. Disciples of Frans Hals are also represented. Interesting to observe in the display is the high level of skill among these painters. Good workmanship was common. D. A.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD

NEW YORK, May 7—Stock Exchange seat of Albert Wertheim has been sold to G. R. Kantzler for $82,000. Seat of J. W. Sparks has been sold for $80,000 to R. C. Tenney.

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At $274 for 9 handsome pieces, or $371 for 11 pieces, it represents a value never equaled, we believe, for furniture embodying the very finest construction and joinery. Danersk Furniture, fabrics, and all the accessories of livable homes, may be seen in our showrooms. Consult us freely. Illustrations of new designs at modest prices, and our book, "How to Know Good Furniture," sent free on request.

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Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GREAT RECORD BY TENNIS TEAM

North Carolina Squad Defeated and Tied Only Once in 53 Matches

Seven sun-tanned North Carolina tennis players invaded Boston Thursday night with a truly illustrious college net record behind them. Sweeping through match after match, the Southerners have lost only once and have been tied only once in a total of 53 dual meets. Two members of the team carry tennis titles apart from collegiate play, Wilmer M. Hines '33 and Bryan M. Grant Jr. '33.

Coach John F. Kenfield of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is largely responsible for the remarkable success of the team. It is to be admitted that he has two outstanding stars in the above-mentioned players; but, although he makes no mention of it, North Carolina tennis began to soar upward in prominence and achievement when he took over the reins in 1928. During the off season Kenfield is tennis professional at the Lake Shore Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.

Kenfield struggled through the first season losing more matches than were won; but the next season North Carolina began cutting its wide path of fame with 13 victories and 1 defeat. Princeton administered that one defeat and the balance of the season found the southerners winning seven straight.

Tulane Secures a Tie

In 1930 North Carolina won 11 but were tied by a great Tulane University net team led by Clifford S. Sutter, nationally ranked player and later intercollegiate singles champion. Last year, with Hines and Grant wielding racquets, the Carolina team swept through 14 matches without defeat, including a 6-to-3 victory over Harvard, which up to that date had compiled an impressive record of its own, winning 43 straight.

This season North Carolina opened its early play against Wake Forest College, North Carolina State, University of South Carolina and Davidson College without conceding a point. Duke University was defeated by a score of 8 to 1 just before the lengthy trip north. On the present tour North Carolina has left a trail of winning scores as follows: United States Naval Academy, 8—1; Georgetown, 9—0; University of Pennsylvania, 9—0; New York University, 8—1; United States Military Academy, 9—0; Yale, 8—1, and Harvard, 6—3. In all the matches played this year no North Carolina tennis player had been defeated in singles play until against Harvard yesterday and only four doubles matches have been lost.

The best known players of the team, Grant and Hines, play No. 1 and 2 respectively. Grant won the United States clay court title in 1930 and the Southern championship four successive years from 1927 through '30, a feat not equaled in the history of the tourney, which dates back to 1886. Tilden once pronounced Grant's game to be technically perfect. Incidentally Grant's father, B. M. Grant, won the Southern doubles title with Nathaniel Thornton in 1906 and again in 1907.

Hines Won Junior Title

Hines won the national junior singles title in 1930 and junior doubles in company with J. L. Beaver, and the previous year he won the Southern junior title. He plays a powerful all-round game. Both Hines and Grant have won numerous other tennis honors. These two, along with Lenoir C. Wright '33, No. 3 man, were honored last year by the Athletic Committee at North Carolina with major letters in reward of signal distinction of themselves and the team in tennis. At the same time Abels was awarded a minor insignia.

Grant and Hines usually take care of the best players in the opposing ranks, but should there be three, Wright is the equal of most any of the better grade of college tennis players. Until yesterday's match with Harvard, Harley S. Shuford '34, Lucas C. Abels '33, John R. Dillard '34 and David S. Morgan '34 had won all their singles matches this year.

In doubles Coach Kenfield has found the most success matching Hines and Shuford together for the No. 1 team, Grant and Wright for No. 2, and Dillard and Morgan as the No. 3 team.

If North Carolina continues to win its remaining matches—and the hard part is now over—there is no apparent reason why it should not continue along the same path next year as not one of the present players will graduate this spring. Next season the ranks will be augmented by last year's captain, Edward K. Graham '32, who is not playing this year, but plans to return for a post-graduate course. No captain has been elected this year, Coach Kenfield appointing a leader for each match.

Kenfield Perturbed

Before the match with Harvard, Coach Kenfield was a trifle perturbed, holding that the Crimson would be his team's severest test, and so it proved. After sweeping through an entire season without a defeat in the singles, it was a complete surprise to find the team held even in that department. Had Harvard won one of the doubles matches, as did four other opponents of the team, the score would have been only 5 to 4.

After facing Brown at Providence today, the North Carolina players return to their campus and complete their schedule with matches May 10 against Duke and the seventeenth against Wake Forest, both return engagements. After that the team will break up excepting that time off may be arranged to permit play in the national intercollegiates, or Hines, Grant and partners may enter the United States clay court championships. Because of time used on this northern tour, the team will not be able to play in the eastern intercollegiates.

SPORTS FRENCH

FRENCH OUTLOOK FOR DAVIS CUP PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

ACCORDING to Jean Borotra, the lawn tennis champion, who has returned from the United States with his team mates, Gentian and Christian Boussus, France should be able to retain the Davis Cup again this year. It may be remembered that F. X. Shields of the United States recently rated the United States as the almost certain winners of the cup. While Shields's opinion is that his team, playing with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in the singles, should win against France, Borotra thinks that the French chances of keeping the cup have considerably increased since, during the London-Paris match, played here on covered courts, the young French players (including Marcel Bernard, André Merlin, and Beni Berthet) defeated the British aces, who had F. J. Perry, H. W. Austin and G. P. Hughes among them, by 13 victories to 8.

These French successes came as a great surprise to every tennis expert. The most striking and extraordinary victory was that of Marcel Bernard and André Merlin in the doubles. They defeated Perry and Hughes by 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Both the young Frenchmen played a great game against the formidable British pair that have won matches steadily throughout the winter. Continual attacks at the net and firm determination to win provided a task beyond the capacities of the Englishmen. The public was just as astonished when Merlin overwhelmed H. G. N. Lee, when Berthet stormed through Hughes's defense, when Bernard shot at "Bunny" Austin from every angle with amazing accuracy, and when de Buzelet and Poulaillon defeated the Perry-Hughes combination which represented Great Britain in the Davis Cup matches last year.

French Are More Optimistic

It was a heartening commencement to the 1932 season, and it created fresh optimism concerning the French international championships, scheduled to begin May 22 at the Rolland-Garros courts in Paris. This big meeting is a significant prelude to the Wimbledon championships and to the important matches for the Davis Cup. In fact, a great number of tennis stars from all nations are eager nowadays to take part.

While Rugby football relations have not yet been resumed with England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, following the break which occurred last year between the French and British unions—it may be remembered that the British Rugby unions took exception to the way the game was played and administered in France—it appears that the relations between the F. F. R. (French Rugby Federation) and the U. F. R. A. (French Union of Amateur Rugby) are being improved. The U. F. R. A. is composed of 14 clubs which broke away from the F. F. R. after leveling charges of disguised professionalism against the ruling body. Each group now organizes its own championship; but some of the club managers on both sides are keenly aware that the situation is ridiculous and they are evidently eager to put an end to the disharmony which is causing much harm to both organizations. For months and months, measures to form either a single governing body or to reach a compromise which would enable clubs belonging to the F. F. R. to play against those of the U. F. R. A. have been going on, without practical results. Rugby enthusiasts are hoping that an understanding will soon be reached, for upon this development will largely depend the resumption of relations with the British Rugby unions.

Federation Recognizes Professionalism

Similar troubles have been avoided by the French Association Football Federation, which, instead of concealing the fact that there were such things as professional players, even if they were described as amateurs, frankly and openly announced its intention to sanction professionalism. The board of the federation, after several weeks' consideration, in the course of which the requests of clubs were closely scrutinized, has allowed 17 clubs out of 23 to become professional. A professional championship will be organized next season which will certainly not be lacking in interest, some of the leading clubs being found among the professional group.

Recently the winter sports season in Paris closed down with a big gala, at which Miss Sonja Henie, the Olympic figure-skating champion, delighted a huge and appreciative audience by her grace and skill. Another feature of an "all-star" program was the ice hockey match, in which the Boston Olympics defeated a combined side of French and Canadian players by 2 goals to 1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Boston College 6, Mt. St. Mary's 3.
Butler 4, Franklin 1.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Springfield 2.
Columbia 7, Annapolis 2.
Dartmouth 3, Pennsylvania 2.
East Stroudsburg 4, Bucknell 3.
Indiana 5, Ohio State 4.
Indiana S. T. 14, DePauw 9.
Kansas State 1, Iowa State 0.
Luther 4, Western State 3.
Maine 4, Bates 2.
Michigan S. N. 8, Central State 4.
Middlebury 9, Boston 7.
Minnesota 5, Northwestern 2.
Missouri 6, Kansas 5.
Monmouth 11, Eureka 11.
St. Lawrence 5, St. Michael's 1.
St. Viator 5, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Swarthmore 1, Haverford 0.
Wesleyan 7, Bowdoin 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	15	8	.750
Baltimore	13	9	.591
Buffalo	12	9	.571
Rochester	11	9	.550
Montreal	11	9	.550
Toronto	8	11	.421
Jersey City	6	13	.316
Reading	4	15	.211

RESULTS MAY 6

Rochester 5, Jersey City 2.
Montreal 3, Reading 2.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 8.
Newark at Toronto (postponed).

OUTING CLUB CONFERENCE

HANOVER, N. H., May 7 (AP)—The Dartmouth Outing Club yesterday was host to representatives of eight colleges at an Intercollegiate Outing Club conference at a Dartmouth summit camp on Mt. Moosilauke. Outing members were present from Yale, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, New Hampshire, Bates and Skidmore. It was expected plans for a union of federated outing clubs would be formed at the conference.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Bowdoin 6, M. I. T. 0.
Colgate 4, Wesleyan 2.
Manhattan 9, St. Thomas 0.
Williams 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

Foxx's Consistent Hitting Continues

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, one of Connie Mack's boys, smashed his way to the top of the American League batting race during its third week. Unofficial averages, including games of Wednesday, gave the Philadelphia first baseman 25 hits in 61 attempts for the mark of .410. G. Walker of Detroit, leader of the batting race at the end of the second week with .472, dropped to seventh with a 97-point fall. Carl Reynolds of Washington climbed into second place for the week with a 30-point gain to .398.

The list of leaders was conspicuous by the absence of Babe Ruth, whose average fell from .394 to .327 during the week. The other pace setters were Appling, Chicago, .394; Dickey, New York, .389; Myatt, Cleveland, .385; Gehrig, New York, .377; G. Walker, Detroit, .375; Oliver, Boston, .371; Goslin, St. Louis, .362, and Cronin, Washington, .362.

Individual batting performance honors were well scattered, although Johnson of Detroit led in two specialties with 29 hits for the largest number of safe drives and a leading total of nine doubles. Porter of Cleveland led in run getting with 20, Gehringer of Detroit topped the field in hits for total bases with a record of 49 and was tied with Averill of Cleveland in batting in runs at 23. Chapman of the Yankees led in base stealing, as per custom, with five, while six others tied Foxx with three triples and Wednesday night Babe Ruth led the home run race with six circuit smashes.

The Yankees kept in front in team batting, with a .295 percentage, with Washington still first in fielding at .981. Detroit had 22 double plays on the right side of the record books.

Thirteen starting pitchers clung to the rapidly dwindling undefeated class, with Wesley Ferrell of Cleveland topping them with his five straight victories. Weaver of the Senators had four victories and also defeats in six starts. "Lefty" Grove of the Athletics was down the early list for a change with two triumphs and three defeats in six starts.

CHICAGO STOPS SENATORS, 5-3

Yankees Gain by Defeating Detroit—Athletics, Browns Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	14	5	.737
New York	11	6	.647
Detroit	12	7	.632
Cleveland	14	9	.609
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	8	10	.444
Chicago	6	14	.300
Boston	3	15	.167

RESULTS MAY 6

New York 1, Detroit 0.
Chicago 5, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.

The Chicago White Sox stopped the winning streak of the leading Washington Senators on Friday that had extended to six games, by scoring a 5-to-3 victory over Walter Johnson's club. The New York Yankees, holders of second place in the standing, gained on the Senators by defeating the Detroit Tigers, 1 to 0. Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics won their fourth contest in a row, beating Cleveland, 5 to 2. St. Louis made it two straight over Boston, 6 to 5.

The White Sox ended a losing streak which had reached seven games by handing the Senators their first defeat by the West. Monte Weaver, the sensational young rookie right-hander, was beaten for the first time this year. The Sox found him for only seven safeties, but timely batting produced five runs. Pat Caraway and Red Faber divided the box work for the winners, the latter getting credit for the triumph. Carey Selph drove in two runs for the White Sox and hit two singles. After hitting safely in 10 straight games, Joe Cronin, Washington shortstop, went hitless.

George Pipgras, the veteran right-hander, pitched the Yankees to their 1-to-0 victory over Detroit. Pipgras shut out the Tigers with seven hits, while his team mates put across one run and made five hits. A double by Lou Gehrig and Ben Chapman's single gave the Yanks a run in the second and that was all Pipgras needed. Earl Whitehall pitched for the Tigers, but was less fortunate in the run column than his rival. A triple by Pipgras was the longest hit of the game.

Rallying for two runs in the sixth and three more in the seventh, the Athletics beat the Indians for the second time in succession. Roger Cramer's triple drove in two of the runs in the seventh. LeRoy Mahaffey started and finished for the champions, holding Cleveland to one hit after the fourth inning. Al Simmons hit two doubles for the Athletics. Glenn Myatt connected for the circuit for Cleveland. Mel Harder was the losing pitcher.

The Browns held off a late Boston rally, aided by the relief pitching of Chad Kimsey. Walter Stewart pitched most of the game for the winners, but was taken out in the ninth with no one out when Boston threatened to tie the score. Oscar Melillo was the batting star with a double and two singles in four trips to the plate. He batted in three runs and scored another himself. Fred Schulte's home run with one on was also an important factor in the victory. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	5	7	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—	3	9	1

Batteries—Caraway, Faber and Berry; Weaver and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Dinneen and Moriarty. Time—2h. 3m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0

Batteries—Pipgras and Jorgens; Whitehill and Ruel. Umpires—Hildebrand, Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 51m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	x	—	5	7	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	1

Batteries — Mahaffey and Cochrane; Harder, Connally and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Geisel and Nallin. Time—1h. 51m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—	6	11	1
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	5	7	0

Batteries—Stewart, Kimsey and Ferrell; Donohue, Russell, Moore and Connolly. Winning pitcher—Stewart. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires—Ormsby, Van Grafian and Guthrie. Time—1h. 58m.

DARTMOUTH SHADES PENNSYLVANIA, 3-2

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	3	1	.750
Princeton	2	1	.667
Columbia	3	3	.500
Dartmouth	2	2	.500
Pennsylvania	2	2	.500
Cornell	1	4	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 7—Dartmouth shaded Pennsylvania, 3 to 2, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League contest which developed into a pitching duel between Arthur R. Boisseau '33 and John Paul Powhida '33 of the visitors.

Henry L. Barber '32, Dartmouth first baseman who has been unavailable for a week, was sent in as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning and drove in the winning Dartmouth run. Capt. Wilbur H. Mack '32 led off in this inning with a double. Mack drew a walk in the fourth and successive singles by Roald A. Morton '34 and Kenneth B. Weeman 33 produced two runs. William Graupner '32 of Pennsylvania batted in both of his team's runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	X	—	3	4	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	10	2

Batteries — Boisseau and Weeman for Dartmouth; Powhida and Trerotola for Pennsylvania. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—1h. 43m.

CHICAGO TAKES NATIONAL LEAD

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	14	6	.700
Boston	12	6	.667
Philadelphia	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
St. Louis	9	12	.429
New York	7	10	.412
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	7	13	.350

RESULTS MAY 6

New York 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 14, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Hornsby's Chicago Cubs took possession of first place in the National League standing on Friday by scoring a 3-to-1 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers while the Boston Braves were losing to the Cincinnati Reds, 14 to 1. The Cubs now have an advantage of one full game over the Braves. New York went into a tie with Brooklyn for sixth place by defeating St. Louis, 4 to 3. The contest between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was won by the Phillies, 4 to 2.

Lefty O'Doul's home run in the fourth inning gave the Dodgers their only run, but made the game interesting. Both clubs battled on about even terms for the first seven innings and then the Cubs put across their winning margin of two runs in the eighth. Triples by English and Moore and a double by Stephenson accounted for the two runs. Guy Bush pitched good ball for the Cubs, holding his opponents to seven hits, which he kept scattered. Mungo, who started for Brooklyn, did well until taken out in the sixth.

The Reds received good pitching from their star right-hander, Red Lucas, and handed the Braves their second straight defeat. Lucas's team mates hit the ball hard most of the time, the biggest rally coming in the fifth when they scored six runs. The Braves made only four safeties off the delivery of Lucas and did not score until the ninth. Wally Gilbert accounted for six of Cincinnati's runs with three singles. Heath and Lucas also made three hits for the Reds.

The Giants were forced to come from behind to beat the Cardinals. McGraw's players put two runs across the plate in the second, but the champions came back with three in the fifth to take the lead. A triple by George Watkins with the bases full was the important hit in this rally. Singles by Koenecke, Lindstrom, Terry and Ott gave the Giants their tying and winning runs in the sixth. Schumacher pitched the first five innings for New York and Mitchell finished.

Big Jim Elliott was in rare form and held the Pirates at bay with seven hits and two runs. He did not give a base on balls, which is proof enough that his control was very near perfect. The Phillies won the game in the ninth with a two-run rally, in which Elliott took part with a single. Harry McCurdy led the Philadelphia attack with a single, double and triple. Bill Harris went the distance for the Pirates, but was hit freely. All of Pittsburgh's hits were singles.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	—	3	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	0

Batteries—Bush and Hemsley; Mungo, Shaute, Quinn and Lopes. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—2h. 6m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	3	x	—	14	16	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	4	1

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Cantwell, Cunningham, Sherdel and Hargrave, Moore. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Rigler. Time—2.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	4	9	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	2

Batteries—Schumacher, Mitchell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Derringer, Haines, Stout and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Mitchell. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Rearden and Barr. Time—2h. 22m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—	4	12	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Elliott and McCurdy; Harris and Brenzel. Umpires—Moran and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 37m.

Critz Manages To Stay Out in Front

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—With the averages slipping rapidly through the fourth week of the National League season, and the batting race growing tighter, Hughey Critz of the New York Giants and Arthur "Pinkey" Whitney of Philadelphia stood up under the strain a bit better than their rival sluggers, to hold the first two places among the regulars.

Critz retained first place on the list with an even .400 average, only seven points below his mark a week before, while Whitney gained the second rung with a .397 mark.

Another Philadelphia, Les Mallon, held third place at .381, only one point ahead of George Watkins of St. Louis. The rest of the "first 10" consisted of Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, .378; Worthington, Boston, .377; Terry, New York, .364; Klein, Philadelphia, .360; Herman, Cincinnati, .355, and Grantham, Cincinnati, .351.

The slugging honors were about evenly spread over a small group of leaders, with Paul Waner, Bill Terry, Chuck Klein and Pittsburgh's surprising Gus Suhr sharing the distinction of holding two "firsts."

Waner led in doubles with 11 and stolen bases with five. Terry and Suhr each had batted in 18 runs to split the lead. Suhr also was first with four triples, and Terry and Jim Collins of the Cardinals each had six homers to their credit. Whitney was the other batting leader, with 29 hits, while Chuck Klein, with 20 runs, topped the scorers.

The New York Giants held the club batting lead, although their aggregate mark had slipped to .288, just two points ahead of the Phillies. In fielding the Boston Braves were ahead with a .974 average.

The list of undefeated pitchers was reduced to nine, with young Lonnie Warneke of Chicago in first place with four straight victories. Another Cub moundsman, Charley Root, and Walter "Huck" Betts of the Boston Braves were right behind, each with three games won and none lost.

JAPAN LEADS IN TENNIS

ATHENS, Greece, May 7 (AP)—Japan yesterday took a commanding lead over Greece in the second round of the European zone of the Davis Cup tennis play, winning the first two singles matches. Kawabata was carried to five sets before he defeated C. Garangiotis 4—6, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1, 10—8, while Jiro Satoh turned back M. Balli in straight sets, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

AUSTRIA LEADS, 2 TO 0

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 7 (AP)—Czechoslovakia, European zone finalist against England in Davis Cup play last year, got away to a shaky start in its first round series with Austria yesterday, losing both singles matches. Hermann W. Artens defeated H. Wladislaus 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—0 and F. W. Matjeka won from Roderich Menzel 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	14	6	.700
Indianapolis	13	6	.684
Minneapolis	14	7	.667
Milwaukee	11	6	.647
Columbus	11	11	.500
Louisville	6	12	.333
Toledo	5	13	.278
St. Paul	3	16	.158

RESULTS MAY 6

Kansas City 9, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 9.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 4.
Louisville at Minneapolis (postponed).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	22	10	.688
Portland	19	13	.594
Hollywood	17	14	.563
Los Angeles	17	14	.548
Sacramento	17	15	.531
Oakland	13	18	.419
Seattle	13	19	.406
Missions	8	24	.250

RESULTS MAY 6

Seattle 11, Portland 8.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 8, Missions 7.

GAELIC FOOTBALLERS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP) — The Mayo Gaelic football team, champions of Ireland, arrived yesterday for a series of games with teams in New York, Boston, Newark and Philadelphia. They will play their first game against a New York team at the Polo Grounds May 15.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Long Island 7, St. Thomas 0.
New York 6, Manhattan 3.
North Carolina 6, Harvard 3.
Princeton 6, Georgetown 3.
Tufts 5, Providence 1.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Amherst 77½, Wesleyan 57½.
Haverford 78⅓, Delaware 48⅔.
R. I. State 104⅓, Tufts 30⅔.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Penn State 6, Colgate 3.
Princeton 4, Rutgers 4.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton Club 10, Yale 3.

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EDUCATIONAL

College Revisited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

I SLIPPED through the gates, although it was already past cockcrow, and I should have been back in the place whence I had come. But what matter? I would stay. The chance might not come again.

I looked about me. Yes, here were the same buildings to the right and to the left and ahead, and the same ivy—merciful and best friend of unlovely architecture. But something at once seemed different. . . . Something obviously had moved on to the campus—many things.

I set out on a tour of discovery. Off to the left all seemed familiar ground, but in the other direction beyond Wallace and Dewey the old orchard had been invaded, vistas opened, buildings stood oddly where hammocks had swung, Paradise lay charming and visible, paths stretched on and on.

I hurried past a little village of old wooden houses, white and green, brown, yellow, with a fine, big house set at one side facing a sweep of plains and hills. And presently I came, surprisingly, on a new village of brick built around a green laid out with trees and walks. Here I paused for a time, counting the windows. This village, with its little suburb adjacent at the left, could have held all who lived on the campus in the days when I came to it. Hundreds and hundreds more here now than then. Where did they come from? What were they like? Why were they here? We knew we had come "to get learning" and get it hard—had they, too, come for that?

The villages began to wake up. Gongs sounded. Metallic voices metallic music came from this window and that. Boys sped by with cartloads of newspapers. Presently a bell in the cupola began to ring and straggling groups started toward an answering bell, that familiar voice of College Hall—groups on foot and on bicycles! Can it be! Am I back in the pedaling 'nineties? Weren't bicycles long since put out to graze with horses? But here they came in crazy rainbow colors, from all directions, clattering along.

I followed to an unfamiliar building and went in—chapel time. But was this the Chapel, this wide place whose every line spelled that word devoid of atmosphere — "auditorium"? And was this all of the college that lived behind those myriad windows? No, there must be some mistake. Chapel would be over in College Hall. I must hurry or I should be locked out.

Up the stairs, past the darksome glass window and to the left. No St. George and the Dragon, no chapel, only a puzzle of corridors and doorways and, except for some remnants of stained glass in arched windows, of the old hall not a trace.

The World and Its Affairs

Back to the auditorium. Someone was speaking, speaking of the world and its affairs, of people and happenings in the antipodes, to the north, south, east, and west. These at least have become a matter of daily concern and discourse. The auditorium, then, was larger even than appeared and opened not only on the campus but on continents. The sound of their machinery penetrated here—the shifting of their gears. . . . Dear, dim, and traditional, that old chapel, a penetrating vital force. Yet through the "auditorium" windows also streams a light, clear, new, different, abundantly there for any with the sense to take it!

I stood outside, invisible, watching the procession, looking into the faces—plain, lovely, dull, alight, wise, or childish—the same types and more, many more; fewer of straight New England, more of all nations, mingling, flowing in and out—towering girls, little small-boned ones, swarthy girls, intensely blonde girls, faces with wide cheek bones, flowerlike faces with slanting eyes, the color and line of many countries. What does this mixture of many pasts make a common present into? And what new chemistries, new colors, new codes, what permutations and patterns yet to come?

They crowd by to classes, easy, lithe, comfortable, careless. I follow after, in and out of classrooms. Smaller classes, more variety in the chair, new method, new subject, new language, but the old, the everlasting sequence: dullness begetting dullness, weariness begetting the stale and the unprofitable, and the alive, the generous, the electric, passing on the torch from hand to eager hand. I look into the museums, laboratories, galleries, the library. I turn over pages and pages on the curriculum. "If only I could have had all these things, all these advantages!" Something like that I have heard before. When I was twenty, old, old women of forty were saying it, I know.

Strength and Beauty

Luncheon time and I watch myself sitting at table with charming girls in an engaging room. Charm is emphatically there and finish, as we never knew it—charm and poise and adequateness to the occasion have certainly come in. The coltishness of our day, its robust humors, the later rah-rahs, the still later flappers, have gone the way of last year's hat. From whatever motives, strength and beauty have now found sanctuary here, for the time being at any rate.

My vis-à-vis is studying under "special honors"—amazing but fascinating performance to one lecture-ridden. The one at my right was last year in Spain. A Junior in Spain, a Junior in Spain! That is better than being a castle, and once as impossibly intangible. The girl at my left is speaking. "The most wonderful thing has happened to Claudia!" The most wonderful thing? In my day, a poem accepted by the Atlantic, getting engaged, a tour of Europe. Now it seems this is a scholarship for a summer at Geneva—League of Nations, international students, the world assembling, mingling—"Out of this chaos new goals can be set; in high adventure, we can strike our tents."

In the afternoon sun the great field stretches green and inviting on every side of its splendid pine. Overhead an airplane circles, looking down on bright-colored figures dashing here, there, all over the green. The whole college must be out. On both sides of Paradise, girls on the courts, girls on the ranges, on the fields, in boats—bows, sticks, balls, oars, racquets—girls on horses. Indoors, girls dancing enchantingly, girls in the green water, flecked with sunlight slipping in and out, seals or flying fish, beautiful, arching bodies or sturdy thighs and shoulders. Busy, laughing, gay, intent. Strength and beauty.

Ane once upon a time there was tennis in long, arched, pique skirts, and baseball in long grass, and walking, golfing, bicycling in gaiters. While indoors were celebrated ferocious battles at basket ball and a gymnastic drill that built up bodies capable of defying even tight corsets and choking collars and garments lined and interlined, layers and layers.

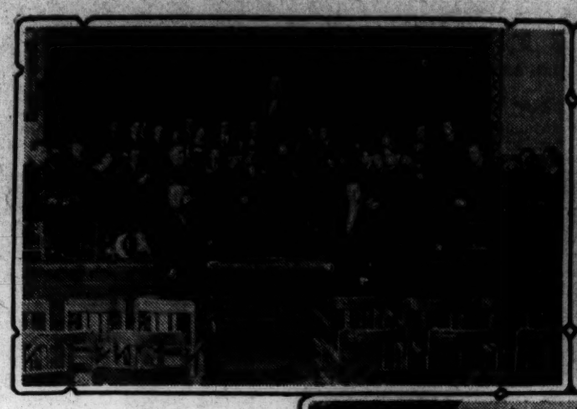
End-of-the-Day Talk

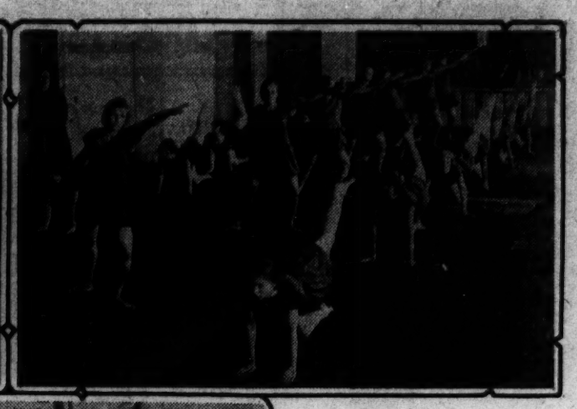
Under great trees, across wide lawns the darkness is coming. Hidden, I walk with the loiterers. End-of-the-day talk. It seems their lessons are hard. It seems some boys are all right, it seems some boys are all wrong. It seems that a new dress is perfect, a new professor otherwise. That the team needs a new goal keeper, and the college, a new idea. Above all it seems that the president is quite perfect and always new and right. Echoes, echoes. . . .

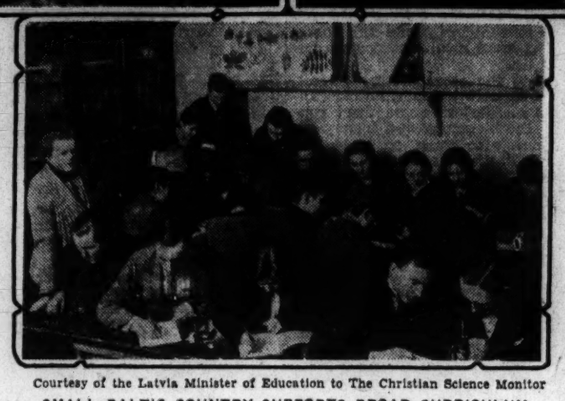
Thousands of windows shining, dinner, and again the hurrying crowds. A concert, a lecture, a play, departmental meetings, the library, down town to the movies, motors, men, Wry Club, International Relations Club, S. C. A., "The Liberal Outlook." So many things pulling in so many directions! One lecture in the old Music Building, or one house play would have carried us through a week. Also, probably, our families. "The College mirrors in little, as always, the bigger world." Or does it? A mirror? Maybe, but never just that. A window, and through it new light coming, and the extent of the world opening from it to the seeing eye. . . .

So musing, I came to the open space on the hillside overlooking Paradise. The night was still and full of stars. . . .

And I knew in my heart that here in this little segment of the world aspiration was high, failure honest, acts and prophecies courageous—that what I had heard sweeping in by the Gates as I had first stood there was today, hard pressed by tomorrow . . . and that both would be met and molded by strong yesterdays—From "The Return of a Native," by Harriet Bliss Ford '99, in the Smith Alumnæ Quarterly of February, 1932.







Courtesy of the Latvia Minister of Education to The Christian Science Monitor

SMALL BALTIC COUNTRY SUPPORTS BROAD CURRICULUM

Latvia, a Nation of Nationalities, Impartial in Its Support of Schools.

Commercial colleges, language institutes, a musical academy, an academy of art, a university, and 59 technical schools are provided and supported by either state or city to Lettish boys and girls. Though all nationalities are permitted to have their own language schools, German and English are required studies. Much of Latvia's present-day education has grown out of gatherings for the promotion of folklore and song—gatherings encouraged by various Lettish associations.

Helping Women to Use Their Hidden Talents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The joy of learning an interesting occupation, whether as a pastime or for a remunerative purpose, always brings much gratitude to a parent-teacher association which sponsors so helpful an enterprise.

Such an effort, made in a parent-teacher unit by its art committee, not only assisted its members and visitors to find congenial handcrafts, but told them how to make beautiful articles or where to go to learn more about their construction. A subsequent display was one of marked merit, artistically.

It is often said that the busiest people always have time for added tasks. When an exhibit of hand work is planned, the busy residents in the community can always be depended upon to assist in contributing the fruits of their labors.

One familiar with the personnel of the neighborhood can usually unearth the treasures of needlework, crafts, collections and other applied arts that owners will gladly lend for so helpful a purpose. When these are ready for display, each should be accompanied by a label, telling of the willingness of its owner to explain the intricacies of its making, tell the time required and the efforts needed for its execution. The maker may also be able to tell where further instructions may be obtained. This information, on the label, forms the vital difference between an ordinary needlework exhibit and one which becomes a practical guide, leading to useful diversion.

Pastimes, these days, usually become more than outlets of talent. The making of a knitted garment becomes an asset to any wearer. A decorative bit of tapestry forms the color keynote in one's home. A handmade cloth of inexpensive material as suggested by one of the exhibitors saves much of the household budget for other luxuries. So, unlike our grandparents, we work on our newly found hobbies because we intend to put them to use, not lay them aside as examples of a lady's proper divertissement.

For Practical College Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

Examinations, designed to instruct senior students in the practical application of knowledge and to instruct the college itself in ways to alter its curriculum, will be given by the University of Rochester this month as its answer to the criticism of business men that college students are more theoretical than practical.

The plan, modeled after the recommendations of a faculty committee appointed to study the curriculum, will test the students' ability to think reflectively, understand fields related to that of his major work and apply his academic knowledge to practical situations he is likely to meet after graduation. On the basis of students' grades and answers in the examinations the university hopes to revise its curriculum to assure a more practical touch to its instruction.

The plan, according to Dr. William E. Weld, dean of the university's College of Arts and Sciences, is expected to pave the way to a freer curriculum in which students will have greater liberty to study without the present stress on class attendance.

Home-Making Education Discussed in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass.

Home economics training in urban schools is imperative because it ministers to the needs of food, clothing and shelter as no other subject does, said Miss Emeline S. Whitcomb, senior specialist in home economics, office of education, United States Department of the Interior, in addressing the New England Conference on Home Making Education, held this week at Amherst. This training, she declared, has gone far toward maintaining family morale in difficult times, assisting, as it often does, not only in better food and clothing habits in the home but translating that knowledge into terms of financial reward. Miss Whitcomb hopes for the time when the school lunch hour shall constitute an artistic experience instead of a time when there is a rush to "snatch a wienie in one hand and an ice cream cone in the other."

Miss Mary Parker, director of household administration, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, feels that college teaching of home economics awaits the solution of many difficulties, the chief of these being that there is a mass of material on the "breakdown" of the home but very little on successful home life and the aids to it.

Four years of training in the arts and sciences do partially prepare for home making in that they make a person more able to think matters through to a conclusion and also better prepared to "size up people."

Miss Parker considers it more important for college students to study personal relationships than even how to spend their income.

The conference closed with the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education in Connecticut.

Resolved:

That this conference finally recommends that its members, in their public addresses, in their private discussions and in their conferences with those who direct financial and administrative policies of the public schools and other educational institutions, declare that, in a changing civilization, of all educational offerings the social sciences are most important, that we may live together well; next in importance are the arts and skills and the recreations, that we may live together happily; then the vocations that we may live together prosperously, and last the academic subjects that we may live traditionally.

Tour Concerts for Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE National Music League of New York believes it is making a fundamental contribution to music in America by establishing a system of concerts and operas to be given in school auditoriums by artists and graduate students. In this manner may children be enabled to recognize music for its own qualities and not because of the name of some famous artist. The visiting groups of artist-students are composed both of singers and instrumentalists, selected from a large number of auditions judged by distinguished musicians. The school performance may be in the morning, afternoon or evening, as suits the school authorities.

As an instance, a vocal quartet with accompanist, composed of graduate students of the Julliard school, recently presented "The Gondoliers" in the high school in Pittsfield, Mass., which was wholly an innovation there. The singers, of course, were in costume and the presentation was in the best musical tradition. The time set was 2:30 in the afternoon, and though the performance ran beyond the prescribed time the youthful audience remained until the end. The principal of the school, Mr. R. M. Strout, says: "The pupils themselves were very favorable to the performance and practically demand another concert of like nature. The teachers are likewise enthusiastic. I invited to the concert seven or eight outstanding musicians. They indorse heartily such a concert and advise me to secure the entire series next year if possible."

Such is the academic summary of an adult, but a definite thing has happened with the children. Perhaps in their experience they never before had seen an opera presented in costume by qualified artists. Previously unacquainted with the opera, perhaps, they now know how it should be sung and presented. They have had a lesson in music appreciation which both entertained and instructed.

The league is convinced by its experience that its school programs should be kept to a superior standard. A serious program is more likely to be well received and leave a lasting impression than programs some grownups may consider more suitable for children. As auditors boys and girls act naturally. The fresh unspoiled thought may as readily be taught to appreciate the classical as the mediocre. Then, if they like the music, they enjoy it with absorbed interest. If they do not like it, they may find means of expressing their boredom. But they neither pretend they like it nor wait for some critic to tell them it is good, nor need they accept the name of some star as assurance. They already have formed their own opinions. Given examples of the best in operas, symphonies and voices, children in the schools from the lower grades to high school are gradually acquiring a musical basis, an education in music appreciation upon which they may continue to build.

Music supervisors in schools cooperate in making these operas and concerts a success. The league sends advance synopses of the music and of the lives of the composers, and with these stories before them the children have opportunity to be well prepared on the day of the performance to know what is to be presented and to follow the score.

Perhaps no one can know what inspiration these youthful artists may give to individual pupils in the audiences who themselves are studying music and who aspire some day to be on the concert platform or to achieve something noteworthy in music. Certainly, the example of young music students who have accomplished so much should arouse every school child to fresh effort, whatever his particular vocational trend.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Sino-Japanese Debate

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Japan Speaks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis, by K. K. Kawakami, with an introduction by His Excellency Tsuyoshi Inukai. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
China Speaks on the Conflict Between China and Japan, by Chih Meng, with an introduction by His Excellency W. W. Yen. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

THESE companion volumes constitute a useful contribution to the debate now in progress throughout the world on the Sino-Japanese quarrel. Each is thoroughly ex parte, written by a recognized champion of the nation with which it deals. Mr. Kawakami is the leading Japanese journalist stationed in the United States, while Dr. Chih Meng is associate director of the Chinese Institute in America. Mr. Kawakami's volume is naturally the more journalistic, superior in literary style, but less thoroughly documented and, perhaps, less weighty than that of his antagonist, Dr. Meng. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that Mr. Kawakami's book was published several weeks before the other, though at the outset they were announced for simultaneous publication. It bears evidences of hasty preparation which are not visible in the Chinese defense.

The reader who conscientiously works his way through these twin volumes of propaganda will in all probability emerge still unconvinced as to the merits of the controversy. So flat is the contest of veracity, so unqualified the contradictions, so uncompromising the loyal nationalism of the two writers that the contentions of one cannot be accepted without dismissing the other as a falsifier. How little hope there is of discerning any note of even partial agreement may be judged by this summary dismissal by Dr. Meng of all the diplomatic contentions of Japan:

"All Japan's 'treaty rights' since 1915 may be said to have been conceived in iniquity and born of imperialism."

The Nature of the Conflict

The fact seems to be that neither of these nations desires greatly to be bound by certain treaties which put limitations upon its power of self-development or of self-protection. What Japan has been doing, particularly in relation to Shanghai, is obviously in violation of the Nine Power treaty into which she entered with other nations promising to respect the integrity of Chinese territory. As for China, there is hardly one of the treaties with Japan which she has not within the last four years violated either openly or covertly. Her plea is that they were signed by her representatives under duress. But if that were a valid plea there are few treaties upon which the international structure of the world is erected which would stand scrutiny.

There can be no intelligent comparison of the situation in the Far East, no proper evaluation of the merits of the controversy, without a clear comprehension of the nature of the conflict which is raging there. When, something more than 75 years ago, the United States by force of arms, and against the bitter protests of the Japanese, opened the territory of that nation to western trade and the inroads of the western type of civilization, the Japanese, after a brief period of resentment, determined to seize on the opportunity which had come to them unsought. They studied western methods, political, military and naval, financial, industrial. A recluse nation, diligently protecting for centuries their own traditions, and their own habits, they possessed leaders astute enough to see that no longer could they retain their seclusion and aloofness. They determined to make their own the methods which had made the United States strong enough to enforce upon them an undesired entry upon the world of outer barbarism.

Whether the masses of the people in Japan have been made the more happy by this is a question. But what has happened is that Japan now stands as an equal with the great powers of the world, and, like them, has won the respect of its fellows, perhaps at the sacrifice of their affection.

The Chinese Situation

Now China, although opened to western civilization long before Japan, has steadily resisted it. Only within the last 10 or 15 years has there been any effort to westernize the Government or to imitate Occidental ways. Her people have been content—the great masses of them—with the manners of their forefathers. They have built up a curious system of local self-government, through guilds, trades unions, chambers of commerce, which operates to their own satisfaction, but which is almost inexplicable to the western mentality. Since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty they have had no really operative sovereign national government. They have not today. Even in the case of what they call the Japanese peril, the news came last week that the rival Canton and Nanking governments were as far apart as ever, each one relying upon mercenary arms to support its authority. The traveler in China admires its art, loves its people, rejoices in its picturesqueness, but deplores the lack of anything resembling efficiency in any phase of government.

The world has, therefore, to contemplate the spectacle of a highly organized and civilized Oriental people, whose territory impinges upon that of 400,000,000 people still living under medieval conditions, governed largely by adventurers, and obviously opening the most promising field for exploitation. It would be an exaggeration to say that the act of the Japansse in elbowing the Chinese out of Manchuria was analogous to the century-long process by which the European settlers of the United States elbowed the Indian out of his native land and birthright, but there are points of marked similarity between the two.

Remembering these basic facts, the student may find value in the data compiled by the authors of the books of which I am treating. At all times it must be remembered that each is distinctly partisan, each seemingly issued with a certain stamp of governmental approval. As they are, or should be, reference books, their value would have been materially enhanced had the publishers furnished them with indexes.



The Christian Science Monitor
MARGARET DELAND

High Street in Bowport

Captain Archer's Daughter, by Margaret Deland. New York: Harper. $2.50.

AFTER six years of silence Mrs. Margaret Deland has again written for her old public. A public that knew and loved "Old Chester Tales" and "Dr. Lavendar's People," a public that vibrated to "The Awakening of Helena Richie" and shared the dilemma of "The Iron Woman" will wonder, perhaps how a new novel by Mrs. Deland is going to affect them after an interval quite largely filled with novels written by younger men and women.

"Captain Archer's Daughter" is, characteristically, a story of romantic love in which the world is well lost. It is written in a tolerant, Doctor-Lavendar mood, mellow if not profound. The young people in the book are well behaved, a far more reticent, serious and mannerly group than those we have had the misfortune to encounter in much highly praised recent fiction.

The young people, however, are not the chief characters. Technically, first place belongs to Captain Archer's daughter Mattie, but actually the reader's interest settles on four elderly men—Captain Robert Archer, wealthy retired sea captain, with a beautiful old home on the High street of Bowport, Maine, and plenty of "junk," by which he means money and curios; Mr. Richards, his friend, a banker who spends the summer near Bowport; Joe Casey, the lobsterman down at the Cove, and "Old-Side-of-Leather" Cy Ledder, of Long Wharf, who signed the pledge on the same day with little Mattie Archer but had more trouble keeping it.

Mrs. Deland's story is laid in a Maine coast town and more briefly in Bridgetown at Barbados. The Caribbean pictures seem authentic but the Maine pictures are really alive with the homeliness of ingrained familiarity. At Bowport in the fine old house on High Street Mattie Archer grew up, the choicest of her father's choice possessions. While her mother lived Mattie was hemmed in and restricted, showing "the gunpowder in her pocket" but rarely. She grew up to be very beautiful, good and entirely quiet.

Then Isadore Davis sailed in from the high seas, told her how beautiful she was and swept her off. She saw him in her father's house one day and four days later sailed away with him. She even forgot to leave a letter for her father, but in time he did get a letter saying she had been married to Isadore in Portsmouth and was southward bound. "How could she do it?" Bowport said; "and that Davis nothing but a Spig!" But Captain Archer held his head up and put a good face on it.

Years later Mattie Davis came back to her father's house with her boy, named for the old Captain and nicknamed Cap. The latter part of the story belongs to Cap, his growing up in Bowport, a lonely boy more West Indian than Yankee, befriended by the Caseys at the Cove—Joe the lobsterman, Mary his wife, who used to cook for the Archers, and Rose, who went to high school with Cap and then to Colby while Cap went to Bowdoin. A little triangular romance involves Cap in his senior year, Rose and Jane Richards of the summer colony, granddaughter of Captain Archer's banker friend. Kind hearts are more than the best summer-colony and banking connections, and Cap shows that like his mother he can take prompt action when his heart is really awakened.

"Captain Archer's Daughter" will be especially pleasing to those who like an old-fashioned romance. Captain Archer and his big house behind its pineapple-topped gate; Joe Casey, with his determination that no one "should make small" of his family; Long Wharf, with its caustic comments on all Bowport life, whether on High Street or among the summer residents or at the Cove—these are the best things in Mrs. Deland's new book.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Prizes and Other Matters

WE HAVE no very violent objection to the Pulitzer awards for 1932 . . . At least one of them we can heartily indorse . . . That is, of course, the selection of "The Good Earth," by Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, for the fiction prize . . . We were a little late in joining the cheering section for this book, but only because we were late in reading it, and we tried to make up for our tardiness by the volume of sound we added to the chorus . . Those who suppose anything popular must be bad will be interested to learn that "The Good Earth" not only remains in the best-seller class, but at latest reports headed the fiction list.

As to the other literary awards, we shall have to moderate our raptures . . . But then, we don't suppose the biography and history selections were made on a literary basis . . . The play choice, though, rather tickles us, because it shows some imagination on the part of the judges . . . "Of Thee I Sing" is not perhaps a perfect thing, and certainly it would be more palatable if some irrelevant coarsenesses were deleted, but it is the first successful attempt on the lyrical stage in the United States at political satire . . . And that is something.

* * *

Mrs. Buck, by the way, is well represented on the 1932 list of titles . . . Besides the prize-winning novel and its impending sequel—now running in Cosmopolitan—her story, "The Young Revolutionist," has just been published by the Friendship Press of New York, and is being distributed by the John Day Company, publishers of the author's other works . . . This story was planned two years ago by the Missionary Education Movement as one of its series of books on China to appear this spring . . . When the manuscript was received it was felt that the story would interest many readers outside the field of mission study classes.

In this opinion the publishers are undoubtedly correct, and not merely because of the publicity already accrued to the author . . . For this story, although on a much smaller canvas than Mrs. Buck's novels, is a moving and a revelatory document . . . It tells of Ko-sen, a peasant lad who is given by his parents to the temple, from which he escapes with another boy, Fah-li . . . Moved by vague aspirations, they join the revolutionary army, but Ko-sen's first battle disperses the glamour of nationalism for him . . . Fah-li, wounded, is taken to a Christian hospital, and the devotion of the missionaries to his friend stirs wonder in Ko-sen: "Why does this man whose blood is not Fah-li's nor even his country the same as Fah-li's, thus labor the night through for one whom he has never seen before?" . . . Back at home, he decides to return to the missionaries and to take his sister with him . . . He tells his father: "The master there—I think they told me the master there is one named Jesus. It is under him we would take service for our country."

* * *

Perhaps, at this time, books on China have a peculiar attraction for those who award prizes . . . At all events, the Atlantic Novel Prize of $10,000 offered jointly by the Atlantic Monthly and Little Brown & Co., has been awarded to Mrs. Ann Bridge, an Englishwoman, for her "Peking Picnic," a story of legation life in China, to be published in September by Little Brown in the United States and by Chatto & Windus in England.

Apparently, in order to write successful novels, it is desirable, though not perhaps absolutely necessary, for a woman to be a wife and mother, living in the usual domestic surroundings . . . Mrs. Bridge, according to her publishers, "is the mother of three children, speaks four languages including Chinese and is an expert horsewoman and swimmer. This, her first novel, was written almost entirely before breakfast, between 7 and 9 a. m."

Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, author of "Years of Grace" (1931 Pulitzer Prize winner) and of "Westward Passage" (Houghton Mifflin), does not even find it necessary to do her writing before the children are about and the market man calls . . . She "finds her greatest stimulus (again it is the publishers who are responsible) in an atmosphere of 'pleasant domestic confusion'" . . . As a parent, we should like to know what, exactly, pleasant domestic confusion may be . . . Mrs Barnes admits, however, that she sometimes resorts to a distant room on the third floor, on the door of which hangs a sign which once belonged to the Pullman company: "Quiet is requested for the sake of those who have retired" . . . Which seems much more plausible.

Last of the Bourbons

Spain's Uncertain Crown, by Robert Sencourt. London: Benn. 21s. net. New York: Scribner. $5. (As "The Spanish Crown.")

MR. ROBERT SENCOURT will be remembered for his excellent "Life of Empress Eugénie," a book whose defect was that it exaggerated the political capacity of the Empress. He now turns to a history of the Spanish crown from 1808 to 1931. He has written with warmth, penetration and distinction and a clear sense of the issues involved—a sense, however, which becomes less clear and even somewhat partisan as the Bourbon restoration in the seventies brings the history down to modern times.

How natural, one says, that the Spanish people should ultimately have rebelled against this royal house whose intrigues and always imperilled succession had for 100 years brought politics into continuous jeopardy and disrepute. But that is oddly enough not the moral Mr. Sencourt ultimately draws; fundamentally he seems to argue, and surely erroneously, that the alternative to a corrupt King is the mob.

Sympathetic to the liberals persecuted by the unscrupulous Fernando VII, not unsympathetic to the liberals who were betrayed by Isabella, he begins to harden his heart at the Restoration and hardens it almost completely in considering the enemies of Alfonso XIII and the leaders of the present republic. His judgment on Ferrer, who was a mere free-thinking schoolmaster, is absurdly severe, even going to the length of remarking upon the frequency of "immorality" among revolutionaries; while he smiles tolerantly upon the behavior of Godoy and Maria Luisa, of Maria Christina and Isabella.

It was not possible—at least Mr. Sencourt is too courteous a biographer of kings to admit the possibility—to portray the reign of Alfonso XIII with the same candor. His very fair and on the whole favorable portrait of Don Alfonso contains an especially penetrating remark: "And when they (the Spanish people) are not religious, they have almost a tragic sense of the value of gravity. There in the heart of their grandeur Don Alfonso somehow did not reach them."

And Mr. Sencourt is quite right when he says that this lack of seriousness alienated Don Alfonso fatally from the intellectuals, from those who inevitably play a large part in forming public opinion. His imperiousness is also noted, and his love of military adventure (Morocco); but in order to heighten the sense of his abilities, the intrigues and corruption of politicians are blacked in very heavily. Surely the evidence is—and Mr. Sencourt fails to stress this—first that the nineteenth century had started the disastrous predominance of army influence in politics—a tradition with which the King, naturally, sympathized—thereby introducing instability into political life; and secondly, that the King himself was a natural politician, expert in the mêlée and adding to its negative confusion through his part in it.

Mr. Sencourt on the Republic is distinctly prejudiced, even if his view is right—that the Spanish people fly to extreme changes, and need and may yet welcome back a monarchy. To talk of the Republic's "attack on religious liberty" and to denounce the deportation of the Primate is wild talk. The Hierarchy, which had advised the King to take the strongest measures to the last, had made public statements calculated to stir up civil strife which the King—and, up till then, the Republic—had avoided; and one at least of the editors whose arrest is complained of advocated, in his newspapers, armed rebellion against the State.

Putting aside these matters, which arise no doubt because it is impossible as yet to write objectively about all the facts of the period—there was something to be said, for example, about the difficulties of the succession—Mr. Sencourt's qualities are his dramatic sense and his perception of characters. The pictures of Carlos IV, Napoleon, Maria Luisa and Godoy, the extraordinary marriage intrigues, the portrait of Isabella, of Joseph Bonaparte and the other nineteenth century figures, are exceptionally well done.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

The Facts About Burns

The Life of Robert Burns, by Franklyn Bliss Snyder. New York: Macmillan. $4.

A COMPLETE history of the posthumous renown of Robert Burns has yet to be written; it would form a curious chapter in that larger history of the variations and fluctuations of taste and would cast light upon changing attitudes toward moral problems. To a far greater extent than in the case of any other of the poets of the Romantic generation (save possibly Chatterton, whose fame was, however, of a special kind) the idea which posterity formed of Burns was dependent upon certain definite traditions: the tradition of the "untutored" or "unlettered" plowboy of genius and the tradition of the wreck of his career by dissipation. The first of these found its origin in the salons of the polite world of Edinburgh where the poet was flattered and patronized. The second sprang in the main from the earliest biographical accounts of his life, narratives that were distorted by prejudice not against the poet but against conviviality.

These traditions lasted, almost unquestioned, for a full century or more and have by no means entirely disappeared today. W. E. Henley's celebrated essay, probably the most influential of all comparatively recent estimates of Burns as a poet and as a man, while it did something to combat the legend that Burns was one of what Southey calls "our uneducated poets," did nothing to undermine the other tradition; Henley indeed, though he wrote with an affectation of bravado and with the determination to offer no apology for Burns, gave a new lease of life to the view that the last years at Dumfries were a period of decadence, tragic in their frustration. Less than two years ago a very lively but untrustworthy biography by a Scotswoman accepted this view of the matter along with a great many other highly questionable traditions of the poet's life.

And now we have a biography written by an American scholar trained to weigh evidence and careful to distinguish between ascertainable fact and unprovable legendary matter that has accumulated around the poet's fame; careful, too, to distinguish between those legends for which there is a basis of probability and those which can be shown by their late date or questionable origin to deserve no credence. Professor Snyder's book is shaped somewhat like a thesis or lawyer's brief; it is as much argument as narrative; each episode in the poet's career is examined in a separate section: the various moves from farm to farm; the various love affairs; the visits to Edinburgh; the travels in the Lowlands and Highlands; the last attempt to earn a livelihood by farming; the final phase as an exciseman—but still a poet.

In the course of the biography a great mass of legendary matter is thrust aside with a bare indication of its existence; this scholar refuses to litter his pages with the fictitious accretions upon the facts. On the other hand, when he has to do with problems where the evidence is uncertain and where more than one interpretation is possible, he handles the case with conscientious deliberation before arriving at a verdict. In this respect his method is the opposite of Mrs. Carswell's. Professor Snyder's book is not so lively as hers, but it will be appreciated by all serious students of the history of literature, for it is a well weighed and scholarly piece of work.

We have said that Professor Snyder's method is to present in separate sections each episode in the poet's life; we have likened his book to a lawyer's brief. It must be added, however, that the method fully justifies itself and that in retrospect the book is seen to be an admirably proportioned narrative. The author is not in agreement with those biographers who hold that criticism is no part of their function. We have had far too many lives of poets with the poetry left out. This book, we are glad to say, is not one of them. Professor Snyder appreciates the all-important fact that it is Burns's poetry that gives dignity and significance to the least episode in his career; it is because he was a great poet that it is the duty of scholarship to expend its pains upon the exploration of every episode in his life. The task, therefore, involves consideration of the poetry; and our only regret is that Professor Snyder has not found space for more detailed criticism than he offers us. In particular, though the facts are well known, it would have been in order to present the background of the long poetic tradition of which Burns was at once the culmination and practically the conclusion. The biographer who has "set" his subject so convincingly in Ayrshire might well have "set" him in the company of Scottish singers.

Mr. Snyder will perhaps reply that his predecessors among students of Burns, more particularly Henley and Henderson, have said all that is necessary on this subject. The reply is perhaps convincing, for after all this biography will make its appeal not to the semiliterate who make best-sellers out of "fictional" lives of illustrious men but to lovers of our great poetic heritage who will appreciate the immense and loving toil that has been expended upon this book, in the gathering and checking of innumerable details and in the arrangement of all this material.

S. C. C.

America Moving West

The Long Rifle, by Stewart Edward White. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AS THE six-shooter stood for the West of the cowboy era, so the hunter's rifle stood for the West in the first half of the nineteenth century. Mr. White has always written before about the frontier—"Gold," "The Cabin," "The Forest"—and always bases his stories on wide and careful study of the place and period. Perhaps more correctly, one might say that he uses a story as a vehicle for writing about the place and the period. Certainly his historical novels are more interesting for the information they contain than for any drama of individual men or women.

"The Long Rifle" is a story of the fur trappers and their contribution to the opening up of the West. It centers, for structural purposes, in a flintlock of a new, long-barreled type, made by a famous Pennsylvania gunsmith of the eighteenth century and given by him to Daniel Boone. Boone carried the weapon to Kentucky, gave it to Gail Burnett for saving Boone's daughter and three other girls from the Indians, and Burnett carried it back to Pennsylvania. There it hung on the kitchen wall of a peaceful farmhouse until Burnett's grandson Andy ran away from a tyrannical stepfather and took the rifle with him. From that time, for 10 years, the long rifle shared Andy Burnett's hazardous journeyings through the West. It was carried south to Santa Fé and north to the Yellowstone. It was taken across the Great Divide, through the Sierras, and down into the pleasant orchards of the San Gabriel Mission in California. It was a part of a hundred broken expeditions that prepared the way for the covered wagons and the railroads.

The decade was an important one in the history of fur-trading. It saw the rise of two big trading companies in the United States, to rival the long-established empire of the Hudson's Bay Company. One was the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, operated by the mountain men themselves and working in the Rockies and the country just west of the Divide. This is the group with which the author is most concerned. The other was the American Fur Company, patient, ruthless and opportunist, fostered by eastern capital, with the mighty figure of Astor in the background.

Mr. White's novel is extremely long, and is packed with incidents drawn from trappers' journals and books of contemporary travelers. It is solely a romance of adventure, with no love theme. For the younger reader there is a liberal supply of Indian fighting and hairbreadth escapes. For the nature lover there is much about the wild life of the mountains and the plains—though from the hunter's viewpoint. For the reader interested in the history of the westward movement there is a great deal of information about an important period that has been neglected in fiction. Mr. White writes competently and often picturesquely.

Giving Sibelius a Hand

Sibelius, by Cecil Gray. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc. $2.50.

WHAT one likes about the musical criticism of Mr. Cecil Gray is its forthrightness. Not for him the cautious, tentative advance and retreat of your ordinary critic. His opinions are positive. You may not agree with him always, but you always know where he is. A stimulating writer.

Jean Sibelius has long been a favorite composer with Mr. Gray, who has championed his cause before a hostile or indifferent public in England. He devoted a laudatory chapter to the Finnish composer in his "Survey of Contemporary Music." His admiration for him has increased since then. Indeed, it has grown so much that he asserts in the present volume that "there is nothing in modern symphonic literature that can be placed by the side of Sibelius's achievement in this direction. I would even venture farther and say that the symphonies of Sibelius represent the highest point attained in this form since the death of Beethoven."

This, as the author himself recognizes, "is a high claim to make." It wipes out, you will observe, Lizst, Berlioz and César Franck, Tchaikovsky, Bruckner and Mahler, Schubert, Mendelssohn and Schumann; and even Brahms. But Mr. Gray does not hesitate; he declares that "the symphonies of Brahms must be accounted inferior, qua symphonies, to those of some composers of possibly lesser stature on the whole, such as Borodin for instance, whose two symphonies, though not among the very greatest examples of the form, nevertheless reveal a surer sense of symphonic style than those of any Teutonic composer since Schubert or for that matter of any other composer of the nineteenth century Neither in quantity nor in intrinsic significance, however, can Borodin's symphonic achievement be compared with that of Sibelius."

But this is not all. Later he goes on: "One may freely concede, then, that there is a certain lack of warmth, of humanity, in the music of Sibelius; one will search in vain in it for anything to compare with the deep, heart-searching slow movements of the later Beethoven, which seem to bear with them the very secret of the universe. . . . Apart from this one qualification, I do not hesitate to express my considered opinion, for what it is worth, with all due consciousness of its implications, that in no other respect can he be regarded as at all inferior even to Beethoven himself as a symphonist. I would even go farther and say that in sheer constructive mastery and intellectual power not even such consummate achievements as the first movements of the 'Eroica' and the 'Choral' can be placed above those of Sibelius's Second, Fourth or Fifth, and not even beside the gigantic single movement of the Seventh, which seems to me to be one of the highest summits to which music has yet attained in these respects."

A little breath-taking, isn't it? And all to the good, it seems to us. For a little exaggeration is perhaps needed to help along the Sibelius cause. That cause, by the way, is possibly further advanced than Mr Gray imagines. He sees signs of a definite movement in favor of Sibelius in England, and concludes that "its eventual spread to other countries can only be a matter of time." It might cheer him to know that in the United States, too, Sibelius is achieving recognition. All seven of his symphonies have been heard in Boston, and the eighth, we believe, is scheduled for production there. In Chicago, too, his music is being performed; and not only "Finlandia" and the First Symphony.

Mr. Gray's book contains, besides a useful analysis of Sibelius's works and an attempt, as you have seen, to "place" him, an entertaining account of the man and his background. It will be interesting and valuable to all music lovers.

L. A. S.

Burnished Fantasia

Myself and the Young Bowman, and other Fantasies, by Cyril Hume. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

"MYSELF and the Young Bowman," by the author of "Wife of the Centaur," comes in an autographed edition of 1500 copies, and is perhaps limited in appeal as well as in numbers. But to the not too conventional-minded and to those who will not be offended by the light paganism of its ideology, it offers a deep, rare draught of beauty. The book is comprised of fables, allegories and poems. Through its diaphanous style, now and again a candent word shines like a jewel, and the racing attention is brought to a full stop of wonder.

The short title story luminously provides Cupid with a new vestment and a different manner for the purpose of his age-old accomplishment. The straightforward, easy narrative misleads the reader into momentarily believing it. "Grandmother Gift," the final story, written with the majestic simplicity of an old fairy-tale, is at once bittersweet and tender, lit by the soft, crepuscular light of a far-off melancholy, yet a fairy-tale to be followed to the end. The clever fable of "The Frogs and the Stork," again disarmingly simple in style, holds a mischievous tongue controlling little chuckles in its cheek. The mythic legend, "Progress in Arcadia," having the silver sting of irony with the mildest of acid in its bite, tells of a contest among sculptors in ancient Greece. One of the more outstanding stories, the eerie "Forrester," in which a dryad seeks a soul, wears rue in its laugh and a caress in its telling. The parody of Adam and Eve, in "The Tree of Knowledge," is rather obvious and commonplace.

The interspersed poems seem less distinguished than the prose they supplement. "Jane in Vermont "Berkshire Water" and "Summer Storm," are endearing little nature-studies. The excursions into the legendary lands of Camelot and Cornwall vicinity seem less successful, possibly because the author has nothing significant to add to what has been said about them before.

M. L.

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THE HOME FORUM

Our Market in the "Cité Berryer"

MARKETING "al fresco" in Paris is a joyous adventure! One never feels so much "part and parcel" of the great Parisian world as when pushing one's way, market bag on arm, through the throng of housewives surging about the stalls of one of the open-air markets. There are open-air markets in every quarter of Paris, even in the most exclusive neighborhoods, all interesting and often picturesque; but I have found our own particular market the quaintest and most picturesque of them all. This is due in a great measure to its almost medieval setting. It is held twice a week in a narrow cobbled street, really little more that a passage between the rue Royale and the rue Boissy d'Anglas, just under the shadow of the Madeleine. Over the arched entrance at either end one may read its impressive name "Cité Berryer," a relic of the time when Paris was made up of numberless little communities which were later incorporated into the "grande ville." In the old days, so my little fishwife tells me, there were heavy iron gates under the arches which were always closed at nightfall.

Old houses with quaint gables and bulging chimneys line the passage on either side, their ground floors occupied by little shops. Our buxom coal woman is at one end, and opposite her shop is a real old-fashioned restaurant where all the cooking is done on a big open fire. There is always a row of earthen pots on the hearth in which the fragrant onion soup, the ragout of mutton and the succulent green vegetables simmer slowly for hours, to be eaten with great gusto by a score or more of the neighboring shopkeepers and day laborers, who partake of their noonday meal at the little iron tables that are set out on the cobbles in front of the shop.

Further on is the Charcuterie (the French for "delicatessen") with all sorts of patés, sausages and other products for the thrifty French housewife. Next door is our cobbler, a war widow who is carrying on her husband's business, and a very good cobbler she is! Then there is the "marchand de couleur," whose shop is gay with bright green brooms, yellow dust cloths and peasant china, quaint porcelain figures and colored glass vases. Next to this is the fish shop, its window filled with trays of black mussels, huge scallop shells and fish, all laid in orderly rows on green ferns or laurel leaves. And the Crémerie, as neat as a new pin, with its fascinating array of cheeses and pats of yellow butter, garnished, also, with green leaves. And at the very end the "Triperie," which sells nothing but this delicacy, raw or cooked according to the famous recipe à la Caen, and sold in earthenware jars of various sizes, which need only to be heated to form the pièce de résistance of the family luncheon.

Five days in the week the Cité Berryer is a quiet little backwater, which might be a hundred miles from the great city of Paris, but on Tuesdays and Fridays it blossoms out into a noisy, bustling trading place. Then all the little shopkeepers display their wares on stalls in the street outside and they are joined by what are known in France as the "marchands des quatre saisons" (the merchants of the four seasons), who early in the morning trundle their pushcarts, laden with fruit and flowers and vegetables, under the arches and take up their stations along the cobbled street. And what pride they take in their stalls! I have sometimes paid an early call to the market when the merchants were arranging their wares, and, notwithstanding their anxiety for trade, not one apple could I buy until all were polished and arranged in a symmetrical mound, not one cauliflower until the yellow leaves were plucked off and the heads placed in neat rows.

"Mais, non, Madame; we are not yet ready for the business of the day. When all is arranged, in perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, it is then that we shall serve Madame with pleasure."

Between ten and twelve o'clock are the busy hours in our market. Then a throng of housewives, chattering and laughing, jostle one another good-naturedly as they make their way to their favorite stalls.

In these days, when one counts the sous, it is a decidedly cosmopolitan crowd that struggles through the narrow thoroughfare. There is an exquisite old lady, whom the shopkeepers have christened "Madame la Duchesse," a title which she accepts in the spirit in which it is meant. With great dignity she wends her way on her little high-heeled shoes, examining the displays of the vendors through a gold lorgnette and discussing their merits with the old family servant in peasant costume—full, black skirt, velvet bodice, white lace cap and apron—who follows with the big black market bag. A charming little vignette of the old French aristocracy. In sharp contrast to this grande dame is the patronne of the little hotel at the corner of the passage, bareheaded, with her black hair arranged in shiny plaits, whose bag bulges with leeks, lettuce and artichokes and whose progress is hailed with a continuous volley of greetings from the market people. There are often soldiers in horizon blue uniforms, searching for delicacies for the grand déjeuner which fond wives or mothers are preparing for their day of leave. There are schoolboys with their books strapped on their backs and clad in the familiar black pinafore, who gaze wistfully at the piles of oranges and rosy-cheeked apples; and sometimes a policeman whose presence is always greeted with the same time-honored joke.

"Is it for business or pleasure, your visit, Monsieur?" and then loud guffaws at the ready answer: "Mais, that is my secret!"

Cooks and bonnes à tout faire (the French for "general housework") bustle along, bareheaded, the older ones in wooden sabots that clatter over the cobbles and, above it all, the cries of the market people:

"Voici, mesdames, les choux de Bruxelles, très bon marchè. Trente sous le livre. C'est un veritable cadeau" (a real gift).

"Pommes Americaines, mesdames! When you look at such apples, can you possibly resist?"

But it is not alone for eatables that the French housewife shops in the open market, for, sandwiched in between the stalls of fruit and flowers and vegetables, sausages, pigs' feet, fish and fresh butter, are tables where one may purchase hardware, sweaters, near-silk stockings, gay felt slippers, bérets, aprons and other wearing apparel, while men and women with baskets filled with long brown vanilla beans, onions or garlic, lemons and notebooks and pencils, wander among the shoppers shouting their wares. There are also itinerant peddlers of patent contraptions, such as the woman who flourishes an automatic lighter for the gas range, which emits a sharp crackling of sparks as she assures the multitude in high raucous tones that this is a present which will gladden the heart of the most fractious of mothers-in-law (for France, too, has its time-honored mother-in-law joke). And only yesterday a man, in chef's costume, walked about demonstrating a new beater for mayonnaise, carrying the ingredients on a tray suspended about his neck. A sudden lurch upset the bowl of mayonnaise and caused the eggs to roll off onto the cobbles. And was he down-hearted? Not a bit of it!

"Alors," said he, "so much the better, for now I can show you how quickly I can fill the bowl again."

Naturally, our market changes with the seasons. In the cold weather the stalls are filled with winter vegetables—bunches of salsify with long white beards (hence the name "barbes" by which they are known) big, carrot-shaped purple and white turnips, big, round, white celery roots and long, cylindrical dark red beet roots, which, by the by, are cooked before they are put on sale. Endive, a favorite vegetable with the French, is at its best in the winter and so cheap! A pound for a franc and a half (six cents). Big heads of cauliflower can be bought for five or six cents and cabbage for even less than that.

But it is in the spring that I love our market the best, when the stalls are piled high with gray-green artichokes, with mounds of the greenest of green peas, with plump, white stalks of asparagus, with blood oranges from Spain, with bunches of tender young carrots and of tiny radishes arranged like a Victorian bouquet with a border of leaves around the edge and with mounds of spotless, little cream-colored potatoes. Then the flower stalls are ablaze with fragrant yellow mimosa and spicy carnations, still reposing in the reed hampers in which they made the journey from the south of France.

It is a happy place, our market on a bright spring day, with everyone, buyers and sellers, filled with the "joie de vivre."

"Alors," says my little fishwife, "we did not have the pleasure of serving Madame last Friday."

And my favorite vegetable woman, such a neat, wholesome body, cries as she spies me in the crowd:

"I am enchanted to see you, Madame. Something said to me that you would come today in search of the new string beans and see, under my table, I have saved them for you, for I have sold all but these."

The dear old apple-cheeked peasant woman in her winged cap of starched muslin who presides over the salad stall smiles in her shy, old-fashioned way, as she murmurs: "Ah, it is Madame! Now, indeed, the sun is shining!"

It is good to know that there is such kindliness in this busy corner of the great Parisian world, and one carries away from the morning visit to the Marché de Cité Berryer something far more precious than the contents of the shiny, black market bag.

ELENE FOSTER.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

"To Meet the Lord Mayor"

Time to spare and a rainy day in the city, with the shelter of the Guildhall hospitably at hand. Today there is an air of expectancy about it, and the porch is crowded with gentlemen in cocked hats and flowing robes of magenta, mauve and blue. They glitter with gold lace, and carry little golden maces like the scepter of the Red Queen in "Alice Through the Looking Glass." It is a pleasure to look at them on a dull morning, they are so resplendent. To speak to such personages seems almost an impertinence, but they look at one kindly enough.

"Are you waiting for anyone?"

"Yes, the Lord Mayor is coming. Would you like to see him? You would? Then come into the hall, where you will see him passing through."

It is like lingering at the gates of a palace and being suddenly asked in to tea! Such an invitation cannot be refused, and, with a gentleman in blue and gold to show the way, it is accepted. This is the Hall which is filled, when the Lord Mayor has his banquet, with such a goodly company. It is empty now, except for Gog and Magog, the wooden giants in the gallery, and a few stray wanderers. What business has a stray wanderer, in his dull twentieth century clothing, to be in this place of dim magnificence? Why was he not seized at the door and hustled into garments more fitting, that would suit the rich glory of the stained-glass windows? Nothing later than the eighteenth century should be allowed in here. But, while you are meditating thus, in comes the postman, that prosaic (though useful) personage today, with a large sack like a gigantic crushed strawberry concealing his unpoetical twentieth century letters. Away with him! He is even more inappropriate than you are.

But where, during all this time, is the Lord Mayor? He, at least, will not disappoint us. He does not. Presently there is a flutter round the door: the coach approaches! It is one Cinderella would not have disdained to own, an eighteenth century-like affair, completed by a delightful coachman with a gray curled wig. Within sits the descendant-in-office of Dick Whittington, most noted of London Mayors. He is there, but you can hardly see him for his mace. No bauble this, but a glorious thing of gold, so long and large that the coach itself can hardly contain it, and it has to stick out of the window. When the Lord Mayor descends, it is carried before him. Through the dim vastness of the banqueting hall it goes shining and behind it comes the chief dignitary of the ancient City of London—a quiet figure, except for his gold chain of office, dark and dignified. The chief personage in this pageantry, that has so much behind it, is the quietest. He passes through, and the pageant is over.



Courtesy Syracuse Camera Club to The Christian Science Monitor

Portrait of William Cullen Bryant, by Samuel F. B. Morse, Exhibited at Syracuse (New York) Museum of Fine Arts

THIS sensitive portrait of William Cullen Bryant was painted by Samuel F. B. Morse, American artist and natural scientist, whose invention of the telegraph a century ago revolutionized world methods of communication. The sharply defined features, well constructed head and dignified and graceful pose indicate the character of Bryant, the poet, as well as they prove the ability of the artist to understand people and to paint them as he saw them.

Although Morse's inventions have eclipsed his importance as an artist, he was, nevertheless, a painter of much ability. Ever a student of human nature, he, while an undergraduate at Yale, delighted in recording on ivory, and with the colors he liked so well, the likenesses of his professors and fellow students. Occasionally, too, he found time to attend Professor Jeremiah Day's lectures on electricity, which later proved to be the impetus for new ideas that led to the invention of the telegraph.

It was on board ship, homeward bound from Paris where he had been studying, that the young artist conceived the idea of sending messages by electricity. Stringing a few wires across an empty picture frame, he began his experiment. It is significant that from that time forth he confined his interests to the development of the telegraph, and this crude instrument, with an empty picture frame for a base, symbolizes the end of his career as an artist, the beginning of his career as an inventor.

Although Morse was not a prolific painter, several fine portraits from his brush have been preserved. Outstanding among them is this likeness of William Cullen Bryant. The flesh tints of the face are amazingly realistic, while the intelligent eyes, wide, generous mouth and firm chin are forcibly rendered. Unlike most of his art, this portrait lacks the warm, bright colors of which the artist was so fond. Here the strength of the painting depends largely upon the adroit interplay of blacks and whites, enhanced only by the warm flesh tones of the face and hand and the red cover on the table. This deep cherry color is to Morse's art what Bryant's name is to his poetry; it is his signature and may be found in practically all of his paintings.

This portrait was lent to the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts by the National Academy of Design, of which society Morse was the founder and first president.

Dublin Roads

When you were a lad that lacked a trade,
Oh, many's the thing you'd see on the way
From Kill-o'-the-Grange to Ballybrack,
And from Cabinteely down into Bray
When you walked these roads the whole of a day.

High walls there would be to the left and right,
With ivies growing across their top,
And a briary ditch on the other side,
And a place where the quiet goat might crop,
And a wayside bench where a man could stop.

A hen that had found a thing in her sleep,
One would think, the way she went craw-craw-cree,
You would hear as you sat on the bench was there,
And a cock that thought he crew mightily,
And all the stir of the world would be

A cart that went creaking along the road,
And another cart that kept coming a-near;
A man breaking stones; for bits of the day
One stroke and another would come to you clear,
And then no more from the stone-breaker.

And his day went by as the clouds went by,
As hammer in hand he sat alone,
Breaking the mendings of the road;
The dazzles up from the stones were thrown,
When, after the rain, the sun down-shone.

And you'd leave him there, that stone-breaker,
And you'd wonder who came to see what was done
By him, in a day, or a month, or a week:
He broke a stone and another one,
And you left him there and you travelled on. . . .

Then men would go by with a rick of hay
Piled on a cart; with them you would be
Walking beside the piled-up load:
It would seem as if it left the horses free,
They went with such a stride and so heartily

And so you'd go back along the road.

—From "Old Pastures," by PADRAIC COLUM.

Änderung des Herzens

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR alle, die in menschlicher Selbstvervollkommnung weiterkommen möchten, ist eine Änderung des Herzens beim Fortschritt in der Tat unerläßlich. Bei manchen bekundet sie sich in einem stetigen, oft behutsamen und langsamen Trachten nach besseren Dingen, bei anderen, die—oft durch Leiden, Fehlschlag oder Armut—von der Irrtümlichkeit ihrer Gewohnheiten und Schwächen völlig überzeugt sind, plötzlich und auffallend. Von jemand, der eine solche Sinnesänderung an den Tag legt, kann man Verwandte und Freunde sagen hören: „Er hat eine Änderung des Herzens erfahren". Das heißt offenbar, daß er durch besseres Denken befähigt worden ist, reinere und weisere Beweggründe zu hegen und so mehr Tugenden zu bekunden.

Die Bibel und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehren genau übereinstimmend, wie man eine heilsame Änderung des Herzens erleben und—in Gesundheit, Freude und Frieden—hier und jetzt einen Vorgeschmack des Himmels finden kann. Die Wissenschaft des Christentums beleuchtet die heiligen Offenbarungen der Bibel, erklärt ihre praktischen Bedeutungen und veranschaulicht, wie wünschenswert es ist, ihre Lehre auf alle menschlichen Probleme anzuwenden. Der Verfasser des Briefs an die Hebräer erklärte als aus dem Munde Gottes von einem scheinbar sehr unwissenden Geschlecht: „Immerdar irren sie mit dem Herzen! Aber sie erkannten meine Wege nicht". Diejenigen des heutigen Geschlechts, die zu der Erkenntnis erwachen, daß dies in der Tat auf ihr jetziges menschliches Leben zutrifft, spricht die Christliche Wissenschaft sehr an. Denn wenn man sieht, daß eines Menschen Erfolg und Glück von seines Herzens Gedanken beeinflußt wird, so lenkt vielleicht gerade sein Mißerfolg und Fehlschlag das Denken auf Gott und auf das Erforschen Seiner Wege hin. Dann lernt man wohl verstehen, was Jeremia in der göttlichen Verheißung äußerte: „So ihr mich von ganzem Herzen suchen werdet, so will ich mich von euch finden lassen". Das ist in der Tat wichtig; denn menschlicher Verstand allein kann Gott nicht finden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt keinen andern Weg als Ihn von ganzem Herzen suchen.

Hesekiel, einer der großen alttestamentlichen Propheten des Herzens, beschrieb, wie eine heilsame Änderung zuwege gebracht werden kann. Im 36. Kapitel seines Buches äußert er die Verheißungen Gottes und verkündigt die Botschaft: „Und ich will euch ein neues Herz . . . geben und will das steinerne Herz aus eurem Fleisch wegnehmen und euch ein fleischernes Herz geben". Es ist ganz klar, daß diese von Gott kommende Änderung des Herzens einen Wandel der Beweggründe und Neigungen der Menschen zur Folge hat, wodurch sie selbstsüchtige, materielle Annahmen aufgeben und der geistigen Wirklichkeit mehr verwandte Eigenschaften entfalten.

Man kann mit gutem Grund glauben, daß Hesekiel bei Erwähnung des „fleischernen Herzens" an Eigenschaften dachte, wie Mrs. Eddy sie unter der Randüberschrift „Übergangseigenschaften" auf Seite 115 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" aufzählt: „Menschlichkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Herzenswärme, Erbarmen, Hoffnung, Glaube, Sanftmut, Mäßigkeit", Dinge Eigenschaften sind bei dem zu dauerndem Frieden, zu Standhaftigkeit und wahrem Glück führenden Vorgang der Selbsterneuerung wichtig.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft hebt die Anwendung der soeben erwähnten Eigenschaften das Denken beständig höher; und das Trachten des „neuen Herzens" der Menschheit führt durch vorübergehende Erlebnisse zu höherer Männlichkeit und Weiblichkeit. So weicht das auf Seite 587 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit als „sterbliche Gefühle, Motive, Neigungen, Freuden und Leiden" beschriebene „steinerne Herz" der sterblichen Annahme allmählich höheren Begriffen und vergeht. Es hegt keine irregeleiteten Beweggründe mehr für das Denken und Handeln.

Das Verständnis der Wahrheit und der Liebe bekundet sich in wahrer Zuneigung und wahrem Mitgefühl. So wird das Herz der Menschen liebreicher, mehr wahrhaft mitfühlend und entspricht immer mehr der Art des großen Herrn und der sanften Menschlichkeit Jesu. Dieser Fortschritt bedeutet die zunehmende Anwendung der Heilkraft der Christlichen Wissenschaft zur Zerstörung von Sünde, Krankheit,—allem Mißklang einschließlich Unwissenheit, Zweifel und Furcht.

Über die durch diese Wissenschaft ermöglichten Änderungen zum Guten schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 354): „Ein wenig mehr Liebenswürdigkeit, ein geläuterter Beweggrund, einige liebevoll mitgeteilte Wahrheiten, ein erweichtes Herz, ein im Zaum gehaltener Charakter, ein geheiligtes Leben würde die rechte Denktätigkeit wiederherstellen und kund werden lassen, daß Leib und Seele sich in Übereinstimmung mit Gott bewegen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Change of Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR men who would advance in the human course of self-improvement, change of heart is indeed essential to progress. With some it is manifested in a steady animus toward better things, often deliberate and slow. With others, who are fully persuaded—often by suffering, failure, or poverty—of the wrongness of their habits and indulgences, it may be sudden and noticeable. Of a person who manifests such an alteration in thought, it may be said by relatives and friends, "He has had a change of heart." This means, obviously, that the individual has been enabled through better thinking to entertain purer and wiser motives, and thus to manifest more of the virtues.

The Bible and Christian Science in strict harmony teach the way whereby one can experience a wholesome change of heart and find, here and now, a foretaste of heaven—in health, joy, peace. The light of this Science of Christianity thrown upon the Scriptures illumines their sacred revelations, brings out their practical meanings, and illustrates the desirability of applying its teaching to all human problems. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews, as from the mouth of God, declared of a generation which seemed to be very ignorant, "They do alway err in their heart; and they have not known my ways." To those of the present generation who awake to see that this is indeed true of their present human course in life, Christian Science makes a strong appeal. For when one sees that a man's success and happiness are influenced by the thoughts of his heart, the very failure to achieve either may turn thought toward God and to a search after His ways. Then he may realize that which Jeremiah voiced in the deific promise, "And ye shall . . . find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." That indeed is important, for human intellect alone cannot find God. No other way is taught in Christian Science than seeking Him with all the heart.

The Old Testament writer Ezekiel was one of the great prophets of the heart, and of the ways whereby a salutary change can be made. In the thirty-sixth chapter of his book, voicing the promises of God, he set forth this message: "A new heart also will I give you, . . . and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh." It is very evident that this change of heart coming from God involves the transforming of the motives and affections of men, whereby selfish material beliefs are put out and qualities more akin to those of spiritual reality are developed.

It is reasonable to believe that the qualities of the "heart of flesh," to which the words spoken through Ezekiel allude, are such as those enumerated by Mrs. Eddy under the marginal topic "Transitional qualities," on page 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Humanity, honesty, affection, compassion, hope, faith, meekness, temperance." These are important in the process of self-reformation leading to permanent peace, stability, and true happiness.

In Christian Science the utilization of the qualities just mentioned constantly elevates thought; and the animus of the "new heart" of humanity leads on through transitional experiences to higher manhood and womanhood. Thus the "stony heart" of mortal belief, described on page 587 of Science and Health as "mortal feelings, motives, affections, joys, and sorrows," gradually yields to higher concepts and passes away; it no longer furnishes misguided motives for thought and action.

The understanding of Truth and Love is made manifest in true affection and compassion. Thus the heart of humanity is made more tender, more truly sympathetic, conforming more and more to the ways of the great heart and gentle humanity of Jesus. This progress means the increasing use of the healing power of Christian Science, by which to destroy sin, sickness,—all discord, including ignorance, doubt, and fear.

On these changes for the better, made possible by this Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 354), "A little more grace, a motive made pure, a few truths tenderly told, a heart softened, a character subdued, a life consecrated, would restore the right action of the mental mechanism, and make manifest the movement of body and soul in accord with God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

In Praise of Words

This afternoon I heard a Poet read her verses:
Sitting in a bright room where ivy climbed across the curtain-tops.
And framed a picture of pale blossoming trees,
I heard delightful bits of imagery,
Saw quiet pictures of frail loveliness
Like pale pastels that haunt one's memory.
And, suddenly, my heart was full of joy—
That someone else had heard the wind's wild song
And put its blustering music into words;
That someone else had seen a lonely star
And made a song about its twinkling light;
That someone else had watched a reddening sun
Rise in bright triumph from the arms of Night.

At times words have seemed empty, futile things
That could not tell the heart's aroused delight;
But, as I listened a few hours ago
To words that seemed to gayly dance and glow
Through every stanza, every lilting line,
I sang a little song all to myself—
A song of gladness for the boundless wealth
Of words—
Words that go singing on in sparkling streams
To frame the pictures of a Poet's dreams.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

A Myriad Fire-Flies

It was while gazing upon Florence from Fiesole one evening in the spring-time, that Henry Matthews thus soliloquized upon the climate of Italy.

"An evening, or night, in an Italian villa, at this season of nightingales and moonlight, is a most delicious treat. How could Shakespeare write as he has done, without having been in Italy? Some of his garden scenes breathe the very life of reality. And yet if he had been here, I think he could not have omitted all allusion to the fire-fly, a little fluttering insect, that adds much to the charm of the scene. The whole garden is illuminated by myriads of these sparkling lights, sprinkled about with as much profusion as spangles on a lady's gown."

The beauty of the fire-fly, and the magic effect of its movement in the silence of an Italian night, were not first observed or recorded in the Diary of a Traveler: just twenty years before its publication, a brother tourist wrote, "Myriad of fire-flies sparkled amongst the shrubs on the bank. I traced the course of these exotic insects by their blue light, now rising to the summits of the trees, now sinking to the ground and associating with the vulgar glow-worm."—From "The Rhine, Italy and Greece," by THE REV. G. N. WRIGHT.

More Artist Than Courtier

In 1846 Lear gave drawing lessons to the late Queen Victoria. Two stories he himself told of that time will be of interest. Lear had a habit of standing on the hearthrug. When at Windsor he was in the room with the Queen, and as was his wont, he had somehow managed to migrate to his favorite place. He observed that whenever he took up his position the Lord-in-Waiting, or Private Secretary, who was in attendance, kept luring him away, either under pretext of looking at a picture, or some object of interest. After each interlude, he made again for the hearthrug, and the same thing was repeated. It was only afterwards that he discovered that to stand where he had done was not etiquette.

On another occasion the Queen, with great kindness, was showing him some of the priceless treasures in cabinets, either at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, I do not know which, and explaining their history to him.

Mr. Lear, entirely carried away by the wonderful beauty and interest of what he saw, became totally oblivious of all other facts, and in the excitement and forgetfulness of the moment exclaimed.

"Oh! how *did* you get all these beautiful things?"

Her Majesty's answer, as Mr. Lear said, was an excellent one, so kind, yet so terse and full of the dignity of a Queen:

"I inherited them, Mr. Lear."—From "Letters of Edward Lear." Edited by LADY STRACHEY of Sutton Court.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

'Ship's Cabin' in Your Attic

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have an old-fashioned attic, and by that is meant a storeroom under the eaves for old trunks, furniture, clothing, playthings and other inseparable and cluttering whatnots, you can add a room or rooms to your house, with a bit of home labor, ingenuity and small expense.

By careful planning, economies in space can be effected so that half of the attic may be used for comfortable living quarters with still enough for storage and a rainy day playroom, that is, unless the layout seems ideal for a top floor recreation room.

The advantage of a garret is that it doesn't have to be finished off too elegantly. Whatever needs to be done to convert it into an attractive room can be done with the simplest tools and roughest lumber. The greatest difficulty comes in an attic where the pitch of the roof carries from the floor to the ridgepole. Even that seeming lack of space can be surmounted providing there is plenty of headroom for a person standing erect. A few light scantlings or small rafters, placed transversely along the ridgepole and vertical near the eaves, transform angles into flat surfaces and make a rigid framework on which to nail durable fiberboard as a covering.

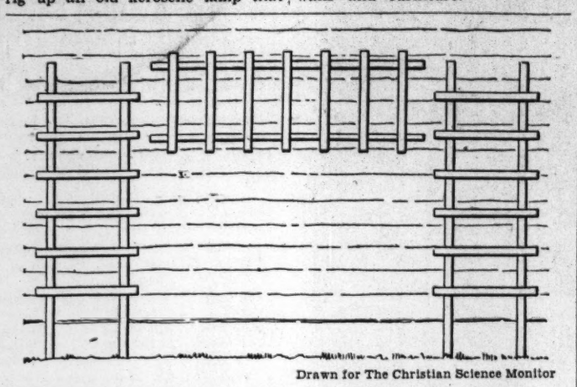
Why not make the room into a ship's cabin? Space may be somewhat limited but by applying a few practical features of naval architecture all needed space is utilized. Such a cabin would make a good boy's room. A bed takes up considerable space and doesen't look seagoing. Build a simple bunk; maybe two, one above the other. The space under the lower bunk will be just right for stowing a sea chest in which clothes, blankets or linen can be kept.

Of course your cabin can resemble a sailing ship's more than an ocean liner's so there wouldn't be many chairs. Our seagoing grandfathers sat on transoms. They are simply settees and easy to build against the wall. For those who like to putter, lockers can be built in for such things as books and clothing. Lockers are nothing more than cupboards. They will give the youngsters' "topgallant forecastle" a deep-sea flavor.

Battleship linoleum or anything of that sort, subdued in design and color, makes a good deck. Fiber matting would also be appropriate. Any bare wall space could be covered with coastal charts which may be obtained at any office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Sea charts tell fascinating stories once one has learned to interpret them correctly. One can do a lot of hypothetical navigating on these decorative wall coverings which will stand the aspiring aviator in as good stead as the potential skipper.

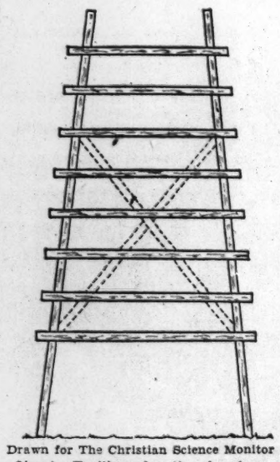
Steamship posters make colorful wall coverings for this or any sort of attic room. For lighting fixtures, rig up an old kerosene lamp that swings in gimbals from a wall bracket and wire it for electricity or do the same with a ship's anchor light which almost any electrical store carries in reproductions. Light blue or white paint will brighten the walls and furniture.

This week the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture Page is devoted to articles of special interest to the amateur carpenter. If you like to tinker and wish to make a few simple things to improve your house or grounds, here are some suggestions.—Editor.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrangement of Simple Home-Constructed Trellises Against a House.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple Trellises for the Amateur Carpenter

Simple Trellises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

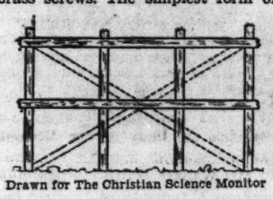
Designing and making one's own trellises is fascinating work for the home carpenter. Trellises are easy to make, of clean batten strips, or one by two inch "furring" strips, or two by fours of pine, cedar or cypress.

Designs may run a long gantlet from a simple grape trellis of two by fours and simple light weight trellises to be nailed to the side of a building.

The home carpenter should draw his plans on paper, and design a trellis to fit his particular spot. A scale of "two inches to the foot" is a convenient and easy one for the amateur.

Highly ornamental trellises are to be avoided. Simplicity, honesty, and directness of design will produce the most pleasing results. One of the happiest choices for the average home lot is a combination overhead trellis and picket gate.

A hammer, saw, try-square, chisel and screw driver are the only tools required. Use galvanized nails or brass screws. The simplest form of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

joints are butt and halved joints. The home carpenter who loves detailed work may use his miter saw and fashion mortise and tenon joints, or counter the cross lattices into the frame. One point to remember is that horizontal or vertical lattice work adds very little to the strength of the frame, whereas diagonal pieces are a powerful brace.

Many interesting trellises may be made of straight cedar sticks with the bark left on. In all trellis work there is one happy thought. The trellis, covered with vines or flowers, adds graciousness and beauty to the home grounds.

Baths for Songsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Canada

A satisfactory bird bath may be made as follows: First drive a piece of one-inch pipe into the ground, leaving about three feet high. Take another piece of two-inch pipe about three feet long, and put four or five pieces of heavy wire or light iron each 12 inches long into the end of this pipe and bend them out at right angles to the pipe. Set a hand basin or a garbage can cover on this and turn the outfit upside down on a piece of heavy paper on the cellar floor. Mix one quart of hydraulic cement with 2½ quarts of sand and moisten to the consistency of thick porridge.

Make your upright pipe solid with strings or a brace. Spread the cement over the basin about one-half inch thick, putting plenty around the joins and dropping a little down the inside of the pipe to hold the wires solid. Plaster the cement up the outside of the two-inch pipe, winding a long rag or stockings around as you work up. Set in a few colored glass allies and broken pieces of mirror or colored china about every inch or so to give it some color.

Leave standing for two or three days and remove rags. Turn right side up and set over the one-inch pipe. Get a china bird from the 10-cent store and cement it on to one side of your bath, also put a row of allies around the rim with enough cement to hold them firmly.



The Christian Science Monitor

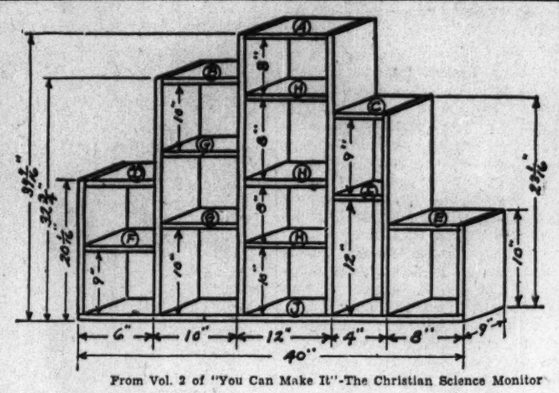
'You Can Make It'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like to make things and are at all handy with tools, you will want the little booklets in the "You Can Make It" series, published by the National Committee on Wood Utilization, United States Department of Commerce. These books, of which there are now two volumes available, are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each. They are full of ideas for the home carpenter, and provide a generous supply of working drawings and diagrams. An explanation in the foreword of Volume 2, "You Can Make It for Camp and Cottage," will give an idea of the purpose back of the series of booklets.

"We are told that approximately four billion feet of lumber is used each year in the construction of wood containers. Once these containers have served their original purpose they are usually thrown away or otherwise wasted. If it were possible to use this lumber for construction purposes, about 400,000 average-size frame houses could be erected—enough to shelter a population four times that of the nation's capital. Millions of feet of odd pieces of lumber are also being wasted. This material can be and is being applied to the making of useful articles, as shown in Volume I of the committee's 'You Can Make It' series of booklets on the subject of uses for wooden container material and odd pieces of lumber."

Each volume begins with a section of valuable general carpentering instructions, giving a list of tools, directions for preparing materials, for simple leg construction for box furniture, and for decorating the finished article. Volume I then swings off with directions and working plans for the construction of amusement devices from sleds and swing-seats to game tables; followed by three sections taking up equipment for the camp, the garden, and the home. Trellises, dog houses, brooder coops, flower boxes, bird houses, window refrigerators, magazine racks, desk chairs, sectional bookcases and photograph enlarging apparatus are a few of the objects given. Volume II goes along in much the same way, with perhaps greater emphasis on summer vacation things such as the canoe lazyback, camp furniture, the trash receptacle, a fishing pole rack, etc. Both volumes are worth far more than their price, as working suggestions for the shop bookshelf.



From Vol. 2 of "You Can Make It"-The Christian Science Monitor

Modernistic Bookcase Made of Boxes.

Built-In Cabinets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the best of steps toward kitchen efficiency can be taken by installing built-in cabinets. Neatness, charm, and effective work can be more easily attained in this way. Possibly your kitchen is old-fashioned and dark, with open shelves that may be hard to keep orderly and dusted. Containers of many kinds and sizes give a look of confusion. Built-in cabinets make a neat, ship-shape looking kitchen, and if planned with the housekeeper's daily kitchen activities in mind, will save more work than may at first blush be realized. Someone has said recently that he prefers to buy built-in cabinets rather than make his own, for the drawers of these stock ones don't stick, and the general appearance is likely to be neater and better proportioned. There are many firms putting out these stock built-in cabinets. Some of these firms even help you design your kitchen for beauty and efficiency and invite you to send in to them a rough plan.

Salvaging Waste Cellar Space

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE old practice of making the cellar a sort of loading station for the town trash cart's occasional calls has been quite generally superseded in the schemes of present-day home owners, who are not content with merely keeping a path cleared out to the furnace, coal bin and preserve closet.

The popularity of oil-fired heaters has done much to brighten the aspect of the cellar and as a result a recreation room is commonly included in the plans for modern home building. But even in houses where coal furnaces are used, such a room can be constructed quite easily and cheaply.

One family erected a simple partition around the furnace, allowing ample space for handling coal and ashes. The remaining space was made into a recreation room, with interesting nooks and alcoves in it and one part large enough for ping pong and other games.

Simplicity strikes the keynote in basement rooms of this sort; even in the best-equipped homes, the walls of the cellar room are usually finished with pine plank. When the boards are rubbed down with oil and left in the natural grain, the finish is as attractive as it is practical. Wallboard nailed to scantlings or framework extending from floor to the overhead rafters makes an easier and less expensive partition to install. The outstanding advantage in a project of this kind is that no skillful joiner work is necessary, a saw and hammer being about all the tools required.

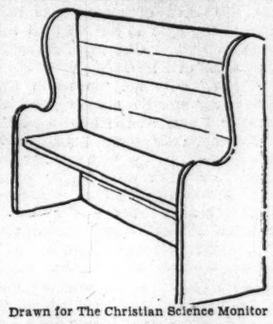
These cellar dens make good game rooms because they are warm in winter and cool in summer. In many modern houses, fireplaces lend added charm to the basement rooms. The cement floor of the cellar is frequently covered with wooden flooring. This is not essential, however, for anyone making over part of the cellar. Fiber matting or linoleum make a good covering.

Outdoor Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like to tinker with tools you may enjoy making simple garden furniture. Of course there is the rustic kind, but we are going to talk here about plank furniture.

There is something substantial and permanent about plank furniture, and it is likely to look well in the garden because it is strong and simple in design. Two planks may be easily joined by dowels and glue, or by ordinary cleats. The cleats may be concealed or left in the open, square edges. Curves are easily made with a compass saw. Hold it at right according to individual preference. The sturdiness of plank outdoor furniture is a part of its charm.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Design for Garden Bench.



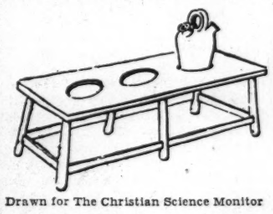
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Plank Table and Bench.

Plank furniture is too heavy looking if left with straight lines and angles to the plank, take short strokes, and there will be no difficulty in following the line. Friend Coarse Sandpaper will overcome any imperfections. After the garden seat or table is assembled, it should be smoothed with medium and then fine sandpaper. Shellac all knots.

The curves and cut outs should be designed full size on paper, and then cut out for a model. Trace around the paper with a pencil and it is easy to saw out the pattern.

Inch and a half lumber is the most satisfactory thickness. White pine is the easiest and lightest material. Use long screws for strength. Two or three coats of white house paint will finish the job. Plank furniture is solid worthiness which, with care, will last for years.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Decorative Spanish Jug Table.

My Garden Hobby

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Dear Garden Friends:

A question was asked by the Editor in the Monitor not long ago, "But where are the rest of you gardeners from other parts of the world?" Well, I am one of them, and have much pleasure in expressing my interest in this column by briefly describing my effort at gardening. The space available to me is about 100 ft. by 50 ft., of which a garage takes a portion. The soil is of the hard, clayey variety, and all my flower beds have to be made up to get the best results. It has taken me several years to get them in really good condition, and to this end I have used many bags of slaked lime, and many loads of old stable manure, thoroughly worked into the soil. But the result has been well worth the labor.

Our summer climate here is apt to be very fierce, so I do not have much to show during these months, but content myself with keeping the hedges neat (kaffir apple and cypress) and also the lawn (lippia) in good shape. In the winter, which is usually quite mild with many bright warm days, the garden is full of bloom. First of all, there is an abundance of sweet peas. They grow on a trellis up to 7 and 8 feet high. The sweet pea is loved because of the freshness and brightness of its coloring, its sweet scent, and because the more you pick of the blooms to give away, the more there seem to be.

Apart from the peas, I have many beds filled with daffodils. The originals of some of these I imported from Holland, and after the first two years they produced some splendid blooms.

Gladioli also have a prominent place, and I am managing so that I have some of these to plant out during different months of the year. What garden can be considered complete without roses? I have discarded the standard variety, and now have plenty of bush, and also climbers along the fences. Except in the heart of winter there is scarcely any time when a bowl of beautiful roses may not be picked.

At the time of writing this, the chrysanthemums are just coming into bud, and there is a busy time ahead disbudding. With many of the varieties only the crown bud is retained on each stem, and by this means many large blooms are secured. The remainder of the space is taken up with a few flowering shrubs, and there is also an orange tree, a lemon, a fig, a plum, an apricot, and this winter I propose to put in a walnut. So there is not much space that is not usefully employed.

Although gardening conditions in this part of the world may be different in some respects to those in colder climates, there are many common problems for the amateur hobbyists, and I venture to say that wherever one may go there will be found but one love of flowers, truly a love that is universal.

(Mr.) R. D. N.

* * *

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Friends:

Most gardeners have several hobbies depending upon the season of the year. My flower hobby in summer is the zinnia, which yields a profusion of flowers with but little care.

From five packets of seed ordered from a Monitor advertiser, a large number of double giant zinnias were grown which furnished bouquets for many purposes. They were sown in May in the open over the spring bulbs because space was at a premium.

A purple and gold color combination was used for the permanent border, but for the picking garden, the seeds were planted in rows and thinned to from 12 to 18 inches apart. They require only water and cultivation.

The stiff stems of these prim flowers make their arrangement easy and are excellent for children to use in learning flower arrangement.

The Garden Page and its hobby column are an inspiration to those who enjoy working and playing in an outdoor living room.

(Mrs.) E. D. T.

* * *

Kingsgate, Kent, Eng.

Dear Friends:

My hobby is a rockery and pond. The latter is made of concrete with an overflow into a concealed pit. Running water splashes through the rockery over big stones (a tap hidden by shrubs supplies the waterfall).

We procured a number of aquatic plants in pots, and in a very short time all sorts of pretty waterweeds completely formed a delightful background for the goldfish—which are so tame they come to the edge of the pond and eat out of my hand. In the severe weather our pond became frozen over, but we broke the ice and hundreds of thirsty birds chirped their gratitude as they drank and bathed at the shallow end.

To be able to share my hobby with birds, fish and sometimes thirsty little doggies is an added joy.

(Miss) M. H. M.

For the Seashore

The silver popular, Alba nivea, is a splendid tree for your seashore place. It grows rapidly, attaining a height of approximately 100 feet. Its leaves are crisp, with silvery undersides, and its branches silvery in tint. In a sea breeze the constant fluttering of its leaves is a delight. Young trees are priced from about $1.25 up, according to height.

An Easily Made Pond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Canada

Anyone handy at making things can build a good lily pond. Plant four stakes in the ground, five feet apart one way and four feet the other. Excavate the earth 18 inches deep inside these stakes, depositing it evenly around the sides to the depth of about 6 inches so that your bath will be about 24 inches deep when finished. Get from the hardware store a 100-pound bag of fresh cement, and from a gravel pit 60 pounds of gravel or about five cubic feet.



The Christian Science Monitor

Let the corners of your pond be rounded a little, wet it thoroughly and let it settle for a couple of weeks or tramp the earth solid. You may need someone to help, as the cement mixing and spreading should all be done on the same day to avoid having any joints in the concrete.

Spread five shovels of gravel on a broad platform or old door and one shovel of cement. Turn this over three or four times when dry to mix them thoroughly, then wet with enough clean water to make it moist, mixing it with a spade or hoe. Spread it over the bottom and sides about one inch deep, laying on some chicken netting or wire for strength, then mix another batch of concrete and add another two inches.

You should have your wire ready the day before, also a mason's trowel, or you can make a wooden plasterer's trowel out of a smooth piece of wood with a block nailed on one side for a handle. Push a round stick through the bottom of the pool that can be pulled out the next day, before the concrete sets too hard. This will act as a drain for the fall and winter, and can be plugged as needed.

Flat stones may be laid around the pond for a walk. Many interesting wild or cultivated grasses and lilies may be placed in boxes and set into the pool. This is a small pond and costs about $1 for cement and $1 for gravel. A better pond if space will allow would be twice this size, shaped like a small lake.

Well-bred strains of the annual lupine supply one of the choicest offerings of the annual garden. The form generally listed by seedsmen grows up to two feet, and produces enlongated spikes of typical lupine flowers, generally in shades of pink, blue and white. This plant is particularly effective in late summer and fall for either garden decoration or cutting. They are easily grown by planting the seeds where the plants are wanted, giving them a good soil and moisture as needed.

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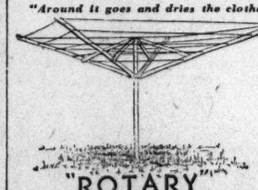
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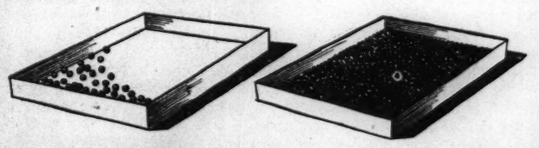
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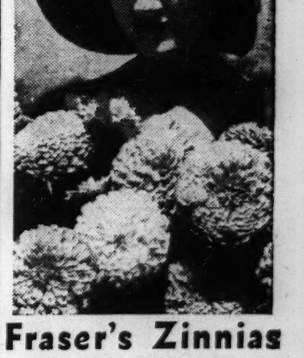
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MONITOR

INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Furniture Styles, Old and New

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE is a noticeable spreading of the friendly attitude of buyers toward the contemporary manner of design as applied to furniture and its natural accessories. The present interest is clearly very different from the precipitous enthusiasm shown by the trade about six years ago. Then the first extensive exhibition of such things had just been held in Paris, although the new movement had been progressing in Europe for 30 years before. Stirred by the novelty of the forms displayed, in cabinetwork, pottery, glass and fabrics, Americans promptly attempted to produce similar things, although they had not acquired the basic artistic incentives nor enlisted the talent of those whose work they were trying to rival.

Such hasty effort to capitalize an apparent trend of taste resulted in heavy loss to stores and factories, which paid dearly for their eagerness for profits as they learned that buyers would not accept mere novelty as good contemporary art. With that excess and its aftermath behind them, and designers of outstanding ability engaged, a conscientious effort was made by American manufacturers to have their output fairly represent the essential motives of the movement. What those are, so far as they concern furniture, has already been partially explained in these columns.

Steadily as the approval of these new forms has grown, in the generation or more since they first timidly appeared, they are still little known to many communities, as types that have become adopted as the furnishings for any of their homes. People in general have not yet taken to buying them, in spite of their fresh vitality of pattern and their bold differences from the traditional.

The Conservative View

For that matter, it may be just these differences which deter some who would prefer the new if the old could be forgotten. It is a somewhat common remark of the conservatives that styles which have received the approval of home furnishers through one or two centuries must carry both an implied and an expressed recognition of their artistic and utilitarian qualities. These styles—the Queen Anne, the Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Louis XV and XVI—are so popular now, it is said, because they somehow have a certain rightness which has been conceded by antecedents of ours for many successive generations without question. Long continued usage has established these types, it is believed, as assuredly correct if not actually classic, and nobody makes a mistake who chooses one or several of those so-called period styles for the equipping of a home.

This, then, makes up the substance of the quoted opinions—the old types have endured and have continued constantly to please the tastes of the critical; since they have been favored for so long they have become established as models and standards which should be followed by present-day designers as closely as conditions allow.

Those who are promoting the new ideas in furniture and fabrics and glass for home use believe that there are satisfactory answers to the above objections. Possibly their views may clear the thought of such as find partiality to familiar things their only hindrance to enjoyment of enlivening contemporary innovations, which are now being offered with a sincerity and conviction that were missing from the early American efforts in the field.

A Glance at Styles of the Past

It should be remembered that the marked differences seen in the furniture styles of the eighteenth century and earlier constitute in themselves an exhibition of constant dissatisfaction of several generations with the fashions of their predecessors. The English people of the time of Charles II had discarded completely the types of chairs, tables and beds that were used in Queen Elizabeth's time. Fifty years later, what we now know as Queen Anne furniture had supplanted that which had been so highly esteemed during that Stuart régime. The progress was a wholly natural one, which reflected a change in the ruling family and also a definite advance in the craft skill. Rich walnut veneers on broad surfaces took the place of carving on oak paneling, for the refined handiwork of the new trade of cabinetmaking displaced the structural manner of the turner and the joiner, who had built also the houses of the seventeenth century and lined their rooms with paneled walls. The cabriole leg was applied to chairs and tables and desks, while curves were given to chair backs and arms which had been essentially straight lined, though often carved.

"Queen Anne" Discarded

It was not long, however, before people wearied of the Queen Anne types and by 1750 Chippendale's varied elaborations of mahogany had wholly superseded them. Carving returned as rich ornament or as complete motives for whole pieces, while a great range of types presented themselves in the so-called Gothic and Chinese manners. The admirable accomplishments of French ébénistes under the patronage of Louis XV supplied models that were eagerly sought by wealthy English, as these forms were Anglicised by Chippendale and his contemporaries.

These are decades of English national expansion, we may like to recall, of personal wealth, with royal power extending to America and India. They are marked with the names of Henry Fielding, Dr. Johnson and his coterie and David Garrick; of William Pitt and Lord Clive and Lord Chesterfield. They saw the start of England's china and stone china plants, with Bow, Bristol, Derby, Chelsea, and Wedgwood among those remembered today.

"Chippendale" Out of Favor

Even during Chippendale's business career his patrons turned from those types that had made him famous and adopted the delicate models which Robert Adam designed to outfit the houses which he built in London, and in the surrounding country. Heppelwhite and Sheraton followed, with their airy inventions, unlike Chippendale's in every possible detail. No more claw-and-ball feet or cabriole legs or profuse carvings of limewood or of mahogany, but slender, tapered legs, for chairs, tables and what not. Shallow and minute carving, much veneer of satinwood and others, decorations painted in panels or geometric patterns, are some of the dominant features of this late eighteenth century fashion.

For 30 years or so these forms held the fancy of English and Americans. Then they turned away from that which had become too familiar and were eagerly receptive to the creations of Percier and Fontaine, brought forth at the bidding of Napoleon to mark the power of his Empire.

All Liked and Disliked in Turn

Thus mentioned, all the so-called period styles have proven of but transient popularity, soon to be rejected and for a long time forgotten. They were passing fashions, more enduring than those of dress, but subject to similar swings of opinion. Instead of receiving the continued approval of several generations, the vogue of each one was but about 30 years, with zones of dawn and twilight as they appeared and vanished.

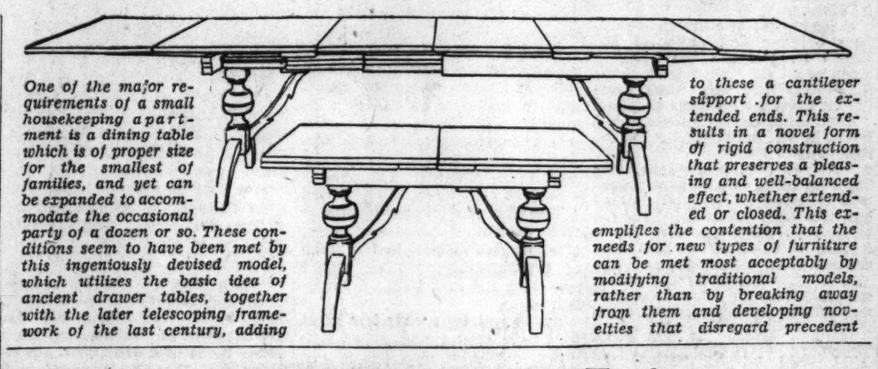
It is only 50 years ago that people began to rediscover and admire anew these things that had been conceived and built between 1650 and 1800. With little produced at a later date to stir anyone's enthusiasm, it may be natural for the whole mass of eighteenth century production with its conflicting extremes of types, to be embraced with an impartial affection.

But sentiment may dull judgment. There seems little basis for the belief that these fleeting favorites of our ancestors should become our exclusive standards of desirability in present-day furniture. Become too fond of these old types, we are likely to shut ourselves away from much stimulating pleasure, if they are set up as a series of perfections that no one should assume to modify or displace. With many of the artistic standards of those past times so very different from today's, it would be strange indeed if their cabinet work was endowed with finality. If it is thought to be, we may come to ignore the work of our talented and clear-visioned contemporaries, who are alert to the ideals and impulses of this present century.



Courtesy the Erskine-Danforth Corporation to The Christian Science Monitor.

Recognition of the needs of the modern household, and meeting them by devising furniture forms that are without eccentricity, have resulted in the interesting bed shown above. Here the conveniences of a stand and luggage rack are embodied with the bed itself, as is, also, a receptacle for an extra blanket. The piece occupies less space than would the three articles which it replaces



One of the major requirements of a small housekeeping apartment is a dining table which is of proper size for the smallest of families, and yet can be expanded to accommodate the occasional party of a dozen or so. These conditions seem to have been met by this ingeniously devised model, which utilizes the basic idea of ancient drawer tables, together with the later telescoping framework of the last century, adding to these a cantilever support for the extended ends. This results in a novel form of rigid construction that preserves a pleasing and well-balanced effect, whether extended or closed. This exemplifies the contention that the needs for new types of furniture can be met most acceptably by modifying traditional models, rather than by breaking away from them and developing novelties that disregard precedent



The Christian Science Monitor

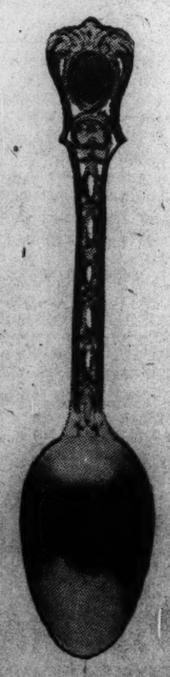
Twelve handsome Louis XVI gold spoons in a fitted, old, shagreen case. They were bought by a discerning woman collector at a country sale for £4 and resold by her recently in London for £450

A Set of Gold Spoons

By "COLLECTOR"

London

A STRIKING illustration of "collector's luck" was afforded at a famous Bond Street auction-room (Sotheby's) when a set of twelve small gold spoons, made in Paris in 1784, were sold for £450. The set had been purchased at a country sale for only £4.



The pierced handles of the gold spoons were deeply chased with armorial shields and foliage scrolls. Made in 1784, one is here shown actual size

The spoons, which I had an opportunity of examining before their latest resale, had plain bowls and weighed precisely 11½ ounces. The handles were pierced and cut with rosettes and interlaced wreaths in gold of three colors.

The fiddle-shaped heads of the stems were chased on the reverse sides with armorials contained in oval shields within chased borders of foliage scrolls. The set was contained in a beautiful old shagreen fitted case.

Comparatively few French or English antique spoons were ever made of solid gold. Most of the items recorded in ancient wills and inventories as gold, were silver-gilt, that is, silver merely plated with the more precious metal.

Small fortunes, however, have been won by collectors of antique English silver spoons—which cost only 10 or 12 shillings apiece when originally made. This has been particularly the case with silver Apostle spoons. One collector, for example, paid £150 for a pair made in the year 1490, as the punched date-letter showed. He had the two put up to auction in London and they realized 1000 guineas.

* * *

A single silver spoon known to collectors as the St. Nicholas, and about the size of a modern dessert spoon fetched the record sum of £890 when put up to auction in London. It was made in 1528, is called the St. Nicholas because the handle is surmounted by the figure of that saint restoring to life three children in a tub. No other spoon with a similar top is known. It looks, like many another piece of ancient wrought silver, as if it might have been made yesterday.

As the Show Season Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE third annual Antiques Exposition, held this week at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, brought, on the whole, an interesting assemblage of heirloom furnishings to fewer but, perhaps, more thoughtful visitors than those of former years. Both exhibits and spectators seemed to show the effects of the winnowing process so generally felt during the past year or so. The casual stroller, passing an hour, was almost entirely absent from this year's sessions, leaving a pleasant air of a more intelligent and discriminating gathering, with less crowding and bustle.

That those who attended were, for the most part, art lovers and collectors, is borne out by the fact that, though the crowds were smaller this year, sales were larger.

Prominent both for its setting and pieces shown was the exhibition of Arthur J. Sussel, of this city, who displayed an eighteenth-century living room with pine-paneled walls which were once in the old Spring Garden Mansion at New Castle, Del. Against this mellowed background a Queen Anne armchair of 1760, Chippendale chairs and a scroll-top walnut bookcase seemed entirely at home, while a St. Memin pink crayon portrait, the Bell print of the Washington family and the tea table appointments of I. David silver and Worcester china completed the faithful picture.

Furniture indigenous to Philadelphia and its vicinity was featured by Francis D. Brinton of West Chester, Penna., who showed pieces of exquisite workmanship, including a three-piece mahogany dining table of Sheraton design. Spice boxes which were made for the requirements of individual families, consequently differing one from another, were in evidence here. Small walnut cabinets they are, with a single door on which a lock and key guarded the choice condiments which were imported at great expense. Inside the door, many little drawers are provided for conveniently storing each variety of spice.

Mr. William Lee of Harrogate, Eng., and Woodville & Co. of this city, showed English living-room furniture of the eighteenth century, with porcelains, silver and lamps. The Ox Bow Antique Shop of Boston was one of the largest exhibitors of small pieces, lamp shades made from old prints, china and glass being in the preponderance. Among the last mentioned was a collection of cup plates of amusing decorations and subjects, such as the Fulton steamboat, and "Henry Clay Looking-to-the-Right," which is said to be not Henry Clay at all.

An unusual collection of 12 Chippendale ladder-back chairs, all in perfect preservation, was shown by McMullen, Inc., of this city. Formerly belonging to Maj. J. A. Morrison, D. S. O., of Basildon Park, Reading, Eng., some of the chairs still retain the name of the makers, Wright & Mansfield, New Bond Street, London. This firm went out of business prior to 1800. A Sheraton bow-front sideboard of 1790 was also shown by McMullen.

Among silverware exhibitors, J. E. Caldwell & Co. of this city presented the largest collection, both in silver and in Sheffield plate. A tankard of the reign of Charles II, dated 1683, a Queen Anne porringer, made by Henry Penstone in 1705, a coffeepot by Paul Lamerie in 1732 and a kettle and stand made by William Williams in 1743 to the special order of David Garrick, and presented by him to his wife as a wedding gift, were some of the most interesting pieces.

Glassware enthusiasts found an adequate representation, both in early American patterned glass and in the more recently admired pressed sort. Of the latter, Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee showed the largest collection.

Pewter, brass and the myriad examples of small wares that seem to appeal to a large proportion of the buying public were shown by P. G. Platt of Wallingford, Conn., the Martha De Haas Reeves Company of Philadelphia, and many others.

Mr. Wallace Nutting of Framingham, Mass., brought a large collection of his reprroductions of American furniture, showing specimens from the earliest type, made of heavy oak, as well as authentic examples of the graceful eighteenth-century designs.

Old Pottery Discovered

London

A schoolgirl at Bantley, in Hampshire, has been instrumental in bringing to light several hundred potsherds made in the middle ages. She discovered a broken piece of pottery which her schoolmaster promptly showed to a local fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. This expert immediately identified it as belonging to the fifteenth century and the scene of the discovery was investigated without delay. It is said that a number of interesting finds are accordingly being submitted to the British Museum.

Modern Challenges 'Modernism'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT HAS probably occurred to not a few people that an effort to contrive furniture which retains old, beautiful, proven forms, yet efficiently fulfills modern demands, might open up a field of fascinating experiment. Not everyone is fully in accord with the theories of the "modernists" — notably those in Paris, Berlin and Vienna—who wish to break away from all traditional forms and materials.

Thus to jettison the past, it would seem, is to inflict needless poverty upon the present. All great art has grown out of what went before. Sometimes the artist rediscovers and develops a style so far removed from his own time as to have all the earmarks of an innovation, but more often the evolution is chronologically straightforward and perfectly obvious.

Rarely, before our own day—have artists thought it necessary to preach violent rejection of the past in order to "express their own age." Today, however, many creators of "modern" furniture contend that since this is a machine age it should more or less confine its artistic expression to the shapes and materials characteristic of machines. Therefore they restrict themselves to such forms as the circle and the right angle, to such materials as metal and glass.

The Past Is Part of Us

But this is an age of more things than machinery, for ages do not spring full-fledged, like Minerva, into being. Although the machine age has grown with extraordinary rapidity, it is, apart from its own peculiar characteristics, a summing up, to date, of Western civilization. It is the outcome of a long chain of events, beginning when a man first sharpened one stone upon another, bound a stick to it for a handle, and so started on the path that was to lead him from tool to tool until he found himself creator and controller of giant machines. All his achievements on that journey as well as his most recent and mechanical ones, are the heritage of the present day, and many of them are not lightly to be rejected.

Nor are we ourselves the children merely of our own age. Indeed, some of us might suspect that we are far more children of the age just past than of our own. Many of us are not a little dubious before the household gods and goods that ardent modernists insist we should, as conscientious sons and daughters of the twentieth century, adopt. We are loath to part with the legacies we have received. Because we have new needs, must we dispense with old friends? Admittedly our demands today are more exigent; admittedly for comfort's sake we want new functions in furniture—but must these exigencies necessarily be filled by dynamic devices of metal and glass?

Modify if Need Be—Not Discard

Affectionately we glance at the sophisticated walnut, the sturdy oak, the honest elm, which, under the cunning hands of former cabinetmakers, became so instinct with dignity and grace. There may come a time, we say, when glass and steel acquire equally endearing qualities, but as yet efficiency and novelty appear to us to be their chief merits.

That these merits, however, might be combined with the charms peculiar to old furniture, seems feasible enough, and indeed proof of its feasibility has actually been made. The house of Erskine-Danforth, heretofore known for their fine reproductions, are at the moment combining a sensitive understanding of antiques and a lively appreciation of modern ingenuity, with exceedingly interesting results. Two of their staff settled down one day with stopwatch and rule to record the movements made by their women folk in preparing supper, and after wagging their heads in disapproval of the "unhandiness" of the procedure, set to work to make a serving table that would enable a hot meal to be prepared "on the spot." They made it of elm, with simple Early American lines, but glass-topped to carry an electric waffle iron and grill, with drawers for kitchen utensils and a shelf below for the "bain marie," which keeps plates hot. Not content with this, they are now planning a piece of furniture on the lines of a William and Mary drop-front desk, which will not only fulfill the same purpose, but will stow all the bright paraphernalia, when not in use, out of sight.

More Than a Bed

No laboratory investigation is necessary to prove that the majority of people like to read in bed (it would go very pleasantly with French peasant furniture) with a shelf at its head for books, arranged so that one doesn't bump into it in a forgetful moment! The foot of this bed drops down to form another little shelf on which a suitcase can be rested—a device that will meet the approval of every housewife whose guests have soiled the counterpanes by flinging baggage heedlessly upon them.

The head of another bed reproduces two Early American chairbacks, but the horizontal portion can be elevated or depressed at a touch from the person actually lying upon it. This "functionality" does not in the least disturb its charming Early American appearance.

An old highboy was the inspiration for a chest whose top drawers are just the right size to take men's shirts—a consideration more often overlooked than not. A converted sideboard is nicely calculated to take linen with the minimum of folding.

A Very Extensible Table

The problem of a table that at one moment will seat two people and at the next 14 has been solved by the use of a cantilever mechanism, allowing the insertion of numerous leaves without loss of stability or pleasant proportion.

The woods used in these experiments include walnut, oak, elm, and English yew. Decoration has been sparingly applied, being confined to a few pieces ornamented with aluminum inlay in leaf design, an unexpectedly charming modern version of the brass ormolu of our forefathers.

The essence of such experiments is, of course, that "function" be kept in its proper place, usurping none of the importance which should be accorded to æsthetic and "friendly" considerations. When such furniture gives the impression that it will mellow and endear itself to its possessor with the charm generally ascribed to antiques alone, it becomes a quietly provocative challenge to "modernism" and an interesting contribution to modern living.

L. M.

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Music of the World — Art — Theatrical News

Congress of Oriental Music

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

CAIRO

UNDER the auspices of King Fuad, a Congress of Oriental Music has been held in Cairo. The sovereign of Egypt has for a long time desired to make his capital into a center of Islamic art. Arab music until now has never been seriously codified. The only treatises that one knows upon this art are written by Greeks. And even today the technicians who are concerned with this music are inspired by the methods of the Occident. The educated classes have gradually lost interest in this mode of expression, which yet possesses letters of nobility. European music creeps everywhere with success. The people alone remain faithful to their nuanced and dreamy song. And thus it is that Arab music has insensibly become an art of the café or street.

In these conditions, all the riches of Arab music were in danger of being altered and disappearing progressively. It was, therefore, opportune to seek the venerable tradition which, from century to century, was transmitted from mouth to ear in the popular circles of Islam.

It is to this task that the representatives of all peoples were invited to present the methods in use in all the conservatories in the world and establish some fruitful pedagogic rules to help Arabian music to defend itself against the leveling of international civilization.

Variety and Subtlety

Called upon to play a part in this work, I was readily convinced of its great interest. Arabian music is an art of a richness, variety and subtlety that the profane do not suspect. At first approach, the simplicity of the means it employs seems to produce a certain monotony. But one quickly realizes that this monotony comes from an excess of subtlety.

Those called in consultation in this Congress had the wisdom not to attempt to impose upon the Orient the professional methods of the Occident. They made the Arabian technicians understand that they should guard the integrity of their traditions. They were interested in them but they did not agree to interfere in the teaching and regulation of an art so different from their own. The representatives of Islamic art were particularly sensible to this homage rendered to their music. They were ready blindly to apply the rules recommended by these advisers who had come from every corner of the earth. But they were delighted to find that they could mend matters quite by themselves.

Arabian music rests wholly upon a division of the musical scale more delicate than that of the West. The Oriental ear perceives in the interval of a quarter-tone nuances that escape us. All this music therefore uses a finer and more varied chromaticism than ours.

One knows, indeed, that for the convenience of manufacture of keyboard instruments we have adopted a scale of seven notes that is quite arbitrary. The so-called "tempered" scale is a pure convention of thought and answers to no acoustic logic. The same may be said of the two major and minor modes, which are simply scholastic expedients and are made from the débris of modes made up more or less haphazardly by pedagogues. With this illogical scale, with these two hybrid modes, western musicians, for several centuries, have managed in spite of all to compose imperishable masterpieces. We have not, however, the right to assert that we possess an unassailable technique and that beyond this conception of the musical language all is but error and barbarism. The more one practices Oriental music the more one sees, on the contrary, that Arabian art rests upon very pure acoustic laws, and that it is the westerners that are barbarous.

Essentially Nomadic

It would be difficult to persuade an Egyptian, a Moor or a Tunisian that a C sharp is the same thing as a D flat. Their vocabulary is much more elastic and more refined.

Arabian music is essentially monadic. The instruments of accompaniment are there only to modify the color and rhythm. It is in the melody alone that the composer's thought is expressed. And this melody is like Arabian architecture, delicately thought out and ornamented. It possesses extraordinarily decorative elegance. In an Arabian mosque, it is enough to write on a smooth surface a verse from the Koran to produce decorative composition of rare magnificence. It is the same thing with the Arabian melody cut out and, so to speak, worked in filigree by the composer in the same way as those brass articles that the artisans notch and hammer with precautionary care. Every sound is thus engraved and ornamented with incredible richness. The singers caress the note and make it radiate endlessly.

Meanwhile, a little violin, nasal, like an oboe; some lutes gorgeously decorated with inlaid mother-of-pearl; other lutes played with dulcimer sticks or with the first finger the joints of which are made stiff by a golden sheath, tambourines and instruments of percussion surround this quivering melody with an atmosphere that gives enchantment. The listener loses himself in enthralled contemplation of the methodical repetition of the motifs. The whole constitutes a form of expression that shocks us at first but conquers us before long.

Between these orchestras and these singers, whose technique seems similar, there are considerable differences of quality. At the end of several days, one easily distinguishes them and one no longer confuses a Syrian orchestra with an orchestra of Blida. One becomes initiated also into the astounding mystery of the liturgical Coptic music. We find ourselves here in presence of an extremely ornate plain song but one that is much more expressive and more vital than that which is practiced in Europe. The Coptic officers have preserved a pure tradition transmitted from age to age by singers. One feels oneself in the presence of unclassified archives of inestimable value. The liturgy of Saint Basile and that of Saint Gregory of Nazianze amazed us by their extraordinary suppleness of inflections and by the profoundly human side of their accents.

In brief, the Congress of Oriental Music was instructive for Occidentals. Just as Western decorators, dressmakers and jewelers received positive revelations when examining the articles found in the tombs of the Pharaohs, so composers and musical technicians of all countries who have established direct contact with Oriental music have been led to draw fruitful observations for their own tonal education.

Block Prints in Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

COLOR studies are a marked feature of the present sixth annual exhibition of American block prints at the Print Club, although the honors were granted to black-and-whites.

Mr. Salvatore Pinto, young Philadelphia artist who has been absorbing French theories and mannerisms, with especial emphasis on Matisse, receives the Mildred Boericke Prize for the best print shown. The work, titled "Beach Scene," is a clever weaving of detail contrasts produced by striped awnings, diagonal and vertical, the scintillation of many figures and the accent of a beach parasol.

Honorable mentions went to Mr. Isaac Friedlander for "Rhapsody in Black," an active composition dealing with many figures in a Negro review, and to Mr. Rudolph Ruzicka for "Walden," in which the quiet of woodlands and lake holds in the foreground a horse and a dog.

The color prints are, however, much more enlivening. They offer as their most original note the work of Miss Laura F. Sacket. This artist's pigments are doubtless borrowed from peasant European peoples. They have a Slavic tang, with their vermilion reds, their brilliant greens, and here and there a touch of white and tan yellow. "Back Doors," however, takes the familiar scene of tenement women hanging out wash on the various stages of a zig-zag fire escape, and makes of the theme a pattern of rare charm. The fire escape is vermilion, and casts its shadow on walls half in olive gray and half in tannish light. The figures of the women are green. A similar color scheme is used in "Red Mountain," although the theme is entirely imaginative, with little black men and green-burdened donkeys winding up and up the steep white road that ribbons a conical vermilion mountain. Below are pattern glimpses of green, red and yellow-tan fields.

A Japanesque handling of color and subject matter is felt in a number of prints, beginning, quite legitimately, with the work of the Japanese artist, Mr. Yoshijiro Urushibara. "Helleborus," one of his flower studies, shows a strange flowering plant with a vermilion ladybug on its olive green stem, while an orange butterfly hovers near. Miss Lillian Miller, an American artist who has studied with Japanese masters, contributes "Pagoda of the Dragon Star," while Mr. John Platt, in "Mullion Cove," shows an Occidental painter trying to use an Oriental technique to express Occidental ideas.

A color print of more than ordinary subtlety and power is Mr. Ernest W. Watson's "Deserted," a study of an old plum-colored house in a breezy landscape setting, carefully studied for its tones of green.

Another interesting composition is found in Mr. Frank Morley Fletcher's "The Pilgrimage Play, Hollywood." Two streams of people, issuing from the golden exits of a long brown building, meet and flow as one, spreading out as they near the foreground. The angle of merger is further accented by a light blue angular slash in the sky.

Miss Mary Louise Lawser evokes contrasts from the spectacle of animal cut-out advertisements at a gas station. Catching the cut-outs in foreground silhouette, the artist plays them cleverly against the lights and shadows cast by electric signs, arc lamps, the headlights of automobiles and a diagonal row of round-headed filling tanks.

Mr. Howard Cook's pattern of a biplane over fields and house groups is held within bounds by sharp white road geometrics. Country farmhouse scenes abound, many of them showing the influence of a meticulous English technique. Some of the best of them come from Mr. Thomas W. Nason.

D. G.



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"Summer Lightning," From a Painting by Mr. Walter Richard Sickert, A. R. A., After a Woodcut by John Gilbert.

Borrowing in Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

HOW far is it proper for one artist to borrow from the work of another? This question is raised by the practice of certain modern artists—and notably Mr. W. R. Sickert, A. R. A.—of using the inventions of other artists as foundation on which to build new pictures.

There is a general consensus that a copy is an inferior thing, often inferior in craftsmanship but always inferior in invention. It may be argued with little hesitation that it is lack of invention rather than poverty of execution that stamps the copy. Millais' "Souvenir of Velázguez," a Sargent copy of an El Greco and McEvoy's wonderful copy of Titian's "Noli Me Tangere" are paintings of great accomplishment in the realm of craftsmanship; yet we cannot give them full rank beside the original works.

But sometimes a copy is a great deal more than a copy. When it is made in another language, or another medium, we call it a translation, and despite the old Italian proverb to the effect that "translators are traitors," we can all think of translations which can justly be claimed to be themselves real works of art. Nobody would contest the right of the best eighteenth-century engravers to be honored as artists of skill and integrity. A mezzotint by Valentine Green or McArdell after the painting of a famous portrait painter cannot be dismissed as merely a "copy." The color of the Reynolds or the Gainsborough may be lost in the translation, but the mezzotinter has given us an equivalent in the tone values which are the products of his own mentality and hand, and the print that results is a new thing, with other qualities, not the qualities of a copy but the qualities of a good translation.

Van Gogh's "Prison Yard

But how when the process is reversed? When an artist uses a work in black-and-white as the foundation on which to build a painting in color? When Van Gogh took Gustave Doré's pen illustration of "The Prison Yard at Newgate" and used this composition in his own painting of "The Prison Yard," he not only added color to Doré's black and white, but he so heightened the emotional effects of the composition by the new dramatic lighting which he gave to the scene, and by the increased characterization with which he vivified the figures, that his painting became a greater, more human, more appealing work than the original illustration.

Is it enough to say that Van Gogh's painting is an example of a translation that transcends the original? Is it not true that we value this picture as highly as any other picture by Van Gogh, and that the fact that he has taken the subject from the illustration of another, instead of from something seen by himself, does not and ought not to affect our admiration for the work of the painter?

And Shakespeare

We do not think any the less of Shakespeare because we know that he borrowed the plots of some of his dramas from plays already existing. We do not accuse a musical composer of plagiarism because he takes some old folk tune and embroiders on it till he has orchestrated it into a symphony. This, and no more, it may be argued, is the kind of borrowing that Van Gogh practiced in his "Prison Yard," and this is the kind of borrowing that Mr. Sickert has done in his new paintings based on some old Victorian illustrations.

Mr. Sickert has taken what he required from the work of Sir John Gilbert, Kenny Meadows, and other Victorian illustrators, and he has metamorphosed his takings into original paintings of great beauty. Keenly interested and well-informed about the Mid-Victorian period, he has succeeded in resuscitating its life and reviving its character in a series of paintings to which he has given the general title of "London Echoes." A number of these fascinating pictures are included in the exhibition of his works recently opened at the Beaux Arts Gallery, in Bruton Place.

Where Memory Serves

Born just over 70 years ago, Mr. Walter Richard Sickert approaches these Mid-Victorian subjects with knowledge as well as respect. He can himself remember the costumes and manners which graced these times that he loves to depict, and he can infuse the dry bones of these black-and-white illustrations with the wit of his memory as well as the wealth of his technical equipment.

The short-lived tempest of a lover's quarrel is something as old as the hills and as new as today. This is the theme of the aptly entitled "Summer Lightning," in which Sickert, with sparking color, has emphasized nature's response to Gilbert's pair of lovers, evidently about to "make it up." So close to common experience is the subject that Gilbert's Victorian costumes cannot make the picture a "costume piece" or a historical painting. But no Victorian artist could have clothed the picture in such radiant coloring as Sickert has done, for the research of the impressionists had not then been fully accomplished. Sickert does not so much take us back into the past, as bring the past into the present and make of it a living actuality.

Whether he revives for our edification a view of "Margate in the time of Turner" or of "Emigrants at Melbourne," whether he shows us a pair of Victorian lovers meeting at a stile or strolling down a country road, Mr. Sickert contrives to bring something universal into these indications of moods and localities. The themes he has taken from these illustrators of the past, he has developed and restated in forcible terms of dazzling light and glowing color. He has recaptured the charm and sentiment of a past period, and now he sets them vividly before us, beautified afresh in all their many aspects by his own individual sense of radiant light and ethereal color.

If this be plagiarism, who would not be a plagiarist? Unquestionably Mr. Sickert has taken and used the inventions of others. He does not disguise the fact; on the contrary, he is scrupulously careful to acknowledge the sources of his inspiration and give credit to the artist whose invention he has used. There is no deceit; it is all honest borrowing, and every visitor to the exhibition is in a position to know just what Sickert has borrowed and to guess how much of his own he has added.

I find an inspiriting moral in Mr. Sickert's proceedings. It would appear that artistically, as well as ethically, there is no harm in borrowing, but there does lie on the borrower the onus of endeavoring to pay back to the best of his ability. This I find Mr. Sickert to have done gallantly and nobly. All and more that he has borrowed from his predecessors, he has paid back to posterity.

The Continuity of Repertory

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

CONSIDERING the sporadic nature of the present system of theatrical production in the United States, the wonder is that quality remains as high as it does in acting and stage management. With the gradual withdrawal of experienced managers during the past decade it has become increasingly evident that there must be a return to the repertory system if the best theater traditions are to be preserved.

Where a city does have a repertory company, the effect on the state of the theater is noticeable, not only locally but throughout the whole country. In Ireland a whole modern movement of national drama has been nourished by the Abbey Theater company in Dublin, continuously active since 1906. For more than 30 years the Moscow Art Theater has been a center of drama in Russia. Since Molière's time the Théâtre Française has kept vital the dramatic tradition of France.

In the United States, following the disbanding of the last of the great stock companies 30 years ago, the tradition has been in the custody of a few individuals—such as Mr. Charles Frohman, Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. David Belasco and Mr. Winthrop Ames. The three first-named have now passed, and Mr. Ames has retired. The seriousness of their loss to the theater is only now becoming apparent, with the producing of plays so largely in the charge of men who have aims other than those which animated the producers who were trained in the older theater. This is not to say that the older group were not commercial in their expectation of making money out of their offerings. But there was manifest in their productions a larger knowledge of the theater than is to be discovered in the work of newer men who have not had the advantage of a prolonged apprenticeship.

* * *

Under present conditions it is seldom possible to find in the regular New York theater opportunities of studying the work of men who have had 20 or more years' experience in the presentation of a play, together with sufficient resources of time and money to cast their productions to the best advantage and bring them before the public in finished condition. Older playgoers are astonished in going to opening after opening to find evidences that the play is still in the tryout stage. One can only assume that the producers did not know their work well enough to realize that it was not right, so far as it is possible to make it so before the opening. After that, sometimes, the players settle into an effective interpretation that wins public approval.

An historical opportunity awaits some organization in New York to become custodian of all the best that is known about the art of the theater. More than once the Theater Guild has shown signs of making the best of its leadership in everything that has to do with drama. Again and again it has been hinted that the Guild was about to adopt the repertory idea. It has indeed, sent out several companies with repertories of three or more plays, and on one occasion brought one of these companies into New York for a return visit of productions that already had been seen there. But the full acceptance of the idea in the form of a first-line repertory company has yet to be made by the Guild.

* * *

That sentiment favorable to repertory persists in the Theater Guild was indicated last summer when one of its directors, Mr. Lawrence Langner, conducted a summer season in Westport, Conn., during which he produced half a dozen plays with the object of playing a regular season in New York. The season duly opened, but we think, with a mistaken choice for the first play of the production that proved the strongest draw in the preliminary season, Boucicault's old melodrama, "The Sidewalks of New York." The play was an immediate hit, and for some reason that is not inherent in the repertory plan, Mr. Langner decided to keep it as his single offering for several weeks. This, apparently, was an abandonment of an opportunity, for with five or six plays ready for performance, the Boucicault play might have been given two or three nights a week as a mainstay of the season, with other nights given to building up the rest of the list. Apart from two performances of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" the Boucicault play was the only offering of the New York Repertory Company's season at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater. The repertory idea was not introduced, the public did not have opportunity to become acquainted with that policy of production at this theater, and the season ended when "The Sidewalks of New York" ceased to draw audiences on its own account. There are some persons who believe that the company would still be in operation if the original repertory plan had been adhered to.

That this is no mere visionary presumption is proved by the success of Miss Eva Le Gallienne with her Civic Repertory Company. From the beginning she was wary of the dangers of hitting on a success. The liveliest box-office pieces among her offerings were resolutely kept in intermittent performance, and so were built up to the limit of their drawing ability over a long period. Thus the strong plays helped the weak ones by helping build up an audience for them.

It is because repertory is adopted to getting the full value out of a play that this system tends to build instead of tending to destroy values in the way of plays and organized audience support. Miss Le Gallienne's audiences have steadily grown larger, until at the end of her fifth season the seats sold for the season reached the average of 95 per cent. Meanwhile the players had the advantage of the repertory system in getting away from interminable runs, which are so stultifying. These players have had the security of season engagements instead of run-of-the-play contracts, which are more likely to mean that the work will last a month than a year in any given production. Best of all they have had opportunity to perfect their characterizations over a long period during which they come again and again freshly to the problem offered to each part. The theater directed by Miss Le Gallienne already has become a tradition, and a custodian of traditions, with hardly a tenth of the opportunity available to the strongly entrenched Theater Guild.

Until a group arises in New York that will take full advantage of the repertory idea, she remains at the head of what in many ways is the most interesting theater in the city. That other repertory companies will be established in New York and elsewhere would appear certain. Every element inherent within the art of the drama seems to favor them. Around such companies, because of their permanent nature, tradition would again tend to accumulate, and that which is now neglected for lack of use would become available again in the growing mastery of acting and stage management that follows continued ensemble expression.

Gothic

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

AT THE Savoy Theater, "Old Man Murphy," a farcical comedy by Patrick Kearney and Harry Wagstaff Gribble; produced April 4, 1932, Queen's Theater, "Caravan," by Carl Zuckmayer, adapted by Cicely Hamilton; produced April 6, 1932, Lyceum Theater, "The Miracle"; Charles B. Cochran's production; by Karl Vollmoeller, music by Engelbert Humperdinck and others; dances and ensembles by Leonide Massine, scenery and decorations designed by Prof. Oscar Strnad; produced April 9, 1932.

The visitor to the Lyceum, on entering the auditorium may be excused if he momentarily wonders whether he has not made some mistake. In front and on each side of him are the gray stone walls of a Gothic cathedral, and on one hand is a noble stained glass window. Only the familiar red plush tip-up seats and the people in evening dress who occupy them remind him rather incongruously that he is, after all, in a theater.

"The Miracle" is a wonderful spectacle but it is hardly more. Its attempt to reintroduce the religious temper into the playhouse is a failure. The theater is by no means necessarily confined to merely material values. The simplicities of such a play as "Tobias and the Angel" at the Westminster triumphantly escape them. But such escape is not to be achieved simply by the nice reproduction of traceried windows, nor by the ornate representation of a candlestick-forested high altar, nor by the detailed imitation of the ritual of an elaborately ceremonial creed.

Herr Reinhardt shows us a cathedral; but he gives, except in one instance, no inkling of what the cathedral may mean to those who worship in it. At one moment, when a lame man receives strength, a piece of extraordinarily vivid miming on the part of Mr. Glen-Byam Shaw, the pageant suddenly leaps into life, for one recognizes that to this man the cathedral and what it represents have a vital significance. Otherwise, "The Miracle" is a triumph of sham ecclesiastical architecture, but not a drama.

Miss Tilly Losch as the Nun dances with a fluttering pathos that is very effective; Mr. Ivan Brandt strikes a noble figure as the knight in armor. The Lady Diana Duff Cooper's definitely sad, immobile, waxen beauty as the statue of the Madonna is the best thing in the production.

In "Caravan" we meet another wandering maiden. But it is from the circus, not the church, that Katherina Kling tries to escape. Descended from a long line of circus artists, with, in particular, a father, played by Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who still, at the age of 67, stubbornly walks the tight rope, Katherina is attracted by a farmer near one of the places where the Kling troupe pitches its tent. She leaves the circus for the farm when her father puts the choice to her, for she has not the real urge of the artist in her. The circus, hard hit by the competition of the talkies, goes headlong to poverty and ruin. The daughter returns in time to see her father before he passes on, and to take up the vacant leadership of the troupe in a sudden fervor of professional pride and loyalty.

"Caravan," which failed instantly, was a dull play. It might have been saved by an exhibition of superlative acting. Its sentimental wistfulnesses about the romance that is supposed to inhere in circuses simply called out for bravura display, but called out in vain. This is surprising, with Mr. Hardwicke in the cast. But Mr. Hardwicke was unfortunately partly to blame for the collapse of the piece, because he seemed to despise the turgidities of his part, instead of going for them for all they were worth. Miss Maisie Gay put in some good low comedy as the "mother" of the troupe, Miss Eileen Beldon attractively played the daughter, and Mr. Wilfrid Lawson was excellent as an embarrassed and tearful bailiff.

"Old Man Murphy" equally calls out for an actor. It is more fortunate in the response. This story of how Patrick Murphy went electioneering for his son in a middle western American city would be boring but for the energy, the high spirits, and the eloquence of Mr. Arthur Sinclair, to whom a drawing-room chair is not a piece of furniture to be sat on, but an eminence providentially provided for the delivery of a violent oration on the sins of England and the glories of Ireland in the manner of Charles Stewart Parnell. A very amusing piece.

Stage and Film Notes

The Roxy Theaters Corporation, having taken over the operation of the Roxy Theater in New York City from the Fox theater interests, announces that the full orchestra of 80 musicians will be restored on May 13 under the direction of Mr. Hugo Riesenfeld. This marks the end of a jazz policy that has been in force for four months past.

Miss Barbara Stanwyck does surprisingly well with the widely ranging character part of a pioneer woman that falls to her in the new screen version of Miss Edna Ferber's novel, "So Big." Mr. George Brent as Roelf, who made up to Selina for much of the affection that her son withholds, helps largely in building a strong effect out of a diffuse story. Miss Bette Davis, Mr. Robert Warwick and Mr. Lionel Belmore are others in a long and interesting cast.

"The Trial of Vivienne Ware" is a screen melodrama for the mystery story trade. The mechanical excitements of the plot are heightened by a lively use of the camera that leaves the spectator somewhat in the distracted state of the circus spectator who tries to watch everything that is going on. The cast includes Miss Joan Bennett, Mr. Donald Cook, Miss Zasu Pitts and Mr. Allan Dinehart.

A recently released short that will prove widely interesting is "Jewel of the Pacific," a travel picture made by Capt. Frank Hurley on Lord Howe Island, some distance off the Australian coast. This picturesque spot has a full quota of residents, it is said, and visitors are allowed only limited stays. There are no automobiles there.

Philadelphia Orchestra Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

MR. LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI brought the thirty-second season of the Philadelphia Orchestra to a triumphant close at the concerts of April 29-30, giving another of his especially arranged Wagnerian programs. He wound up the season, as he generally is obliged to, with one of his characteristic addresses to the audience.

The program was made up entirely of excerpts from "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Mr. Stokowski followed chronologically the order of the four works but did not play the excerpts at all times in the sequence in which they appear in the operas. Thus, the program began with the last scene of "Das Rheingold"—the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla. The other excerpt from the same work followed, this being the Invocation of Alberich to the Nibelungen. The extracts from "Die Walküre" were the "Ride of the Valkyries" and Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire Music. The "Ride" was taken at an unusually rapid tempo, but as in the other numbers of the first part, Mr. Stokowski brought out all the marvelous orchestral color and polyphonic weaving that the music contains.

The second part of the concert naturally had to do with "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung." The first of the "Siegfried" numbers was the "Waldweben" from the second act, in which some of the finest playing of the concert was done, especially in the delicacy and balance of the elaborately divided strings. The four numbers were "The Ascent of the Burning Mountain"; "Siegfreid's Rhine Journey"; "Siegfried's Death," and the Immolation of Brünnhilde. While Mr. Stokowski played the "Waldweben" separately, he gave the others as a single number, binding them together with repetitions of the "Curse" motif.

This had advantages and disadvantages. The advantage was that this treatment probably gave unity to the excerpts. The disadvantages were that it made a number almost an hour in length; that those listeners not entirely familiar with the details of Wagner's score were at a loss to know where one number ended and the next began, and that the constant repetition of the short-phrased motifs for so great a length of time tended decidedly to monotony, beautiful as is the music intrinsically and ingenious as are the developments. However, the audience sat cheerfully through and at the close gave Mr. Stokowski his usual ovation.

As is usual at the final concerts of the season, the audience obviously wanted the conductor to speak, which he finally did. He said the orchestra should strive for improvement first in quality and second in quantity—that is, bringing what the orchestra had to offer to a larger number of persons. The second end could be accomplished only through the radio. With the constant improvement in transmission, the time is not far off, in his opinion, when it will be possible to hear the orchestra not only all over North America, but in most of Europe as well. At the close Mr. Stokowski received another great ovation.

Scottish Drama Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The Edinburgh Women's Athletic Club Dramatic Society and the Falkirk High School Former Pupils' Dramatic Circle "A" Team have been selected from 10 teams that won local contests in the Scottish Community Drama Festival to go to London to compete in the national festival of the British Drama League. The Edinburgh team played an allegory by James Wallace Bell, "Symphony in Illusion." The Falkirk players, who hold the Howard de Walden Cup, awarded them last year, presented Dr. Gordon Bottomley's poetic fantasy, "The Bower at Wandel."

Constantinople, by George Wharton Edwards (Philadelphia: Penn) contains 56 illustrations made by the author during his sojourn in the Turkish city in 1928. Mr. Edwards's paintings, pastels and drawings are internationally known because of their romantic pictorial charm, and his work finds handsome reproduction, often in full color, in this book. The author describes the life of the city at first hand, and weaves his impressions into the historical background, providing an interpretation that will give Turkey a new meaning to those who have never visited the country.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, author of "The Good Companions," has written a new play, "Dangerous Corner," which will shortly be presented in London. This is the first play Mr. Priestley has written direct for the stage.

A Show of Topical Murals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR the subject of its first show in its new home at 11 West Fifty-third Street the Museum of Modern Art offers an exhibition of mural painting and photography. "Sixty-five American painters and photographers, few of whom have made their reputation as mural designers, were invited to submit examples of their work," according to the catalogue foreword. Clearly the museum wanted something new, else it would have sought designs from the established muralists. That only sketches should be shown on such an occasion was to be expected, but that a repeated theme effect of the show should be violent social criticism must have come as a surprise to many visitors.

Now propaganda in art has its limitations, one of them being the need of leaving something for the observer to express. With this mural exhibition coming as a distinct echo of Rivera's show earlier in the season, one can but marvel that painters who were obviously inspired by him, at least in part, did not note that his message was kept in the realm of æsthetics by reticence. He never overstressed an emotion or overpointed his fury at social injustice, past or present. This left something in the way of indignation to be supplied by the observer of his pictures. Moreover, he did not neglect pictorial values. So his works were interesting as compositions.

Mr. Reginald Marsh attains to something like a convincing synthesis of his own style with that of a mural scheme. His pictures for years have dealt consistently with the theme of "the post-war world" that was defined as the subject of this mural show. Thus in his three-part composition he sets a sort of rainbow of merry-go-round pleasure seekers in the sky above a Pacific type locomotive that is roaring past a background of skyscrappers and bridges. Two steel pillars divide the scene into a tryptich. In the left foreground is a mass of unemployed men, while from above them is being let down a hugh steam shovel. In the central panel a steel worker sways upon a block pulley. Meanings are implicit in this mural.

By Mr. James E. Davis there are three panels that could be dated 1912 as well as 1932, in that that they represent in patterned movements three phases of athletics. The novel feature about these items is that Mr. Davis has executed them in pastel upon a base of celluloid, which in turn is welded between two sheets of glass. The effect is that of a good mural in the accepted sense, in that it attains to a tapestry effect that does not "break up the wall." Of similar mural quality is Mr. George Biddle's "Labor—Black and White," which is pictorial reporting in some semi-tropical area.

Experiments in photographic murals provide a fresh interest of actuality amidst all the painted hyperbole. Mr. Edward Steichen presents a singular, wide-angled view of the George Washington Bridge that looks straight up at one arch and across the span to the other arch at the same time, reducing to a maze of geometry in steel a scene that the unaided eye could never coordinate. Mr. William M. Rittase and others discover in steel-works studies ensembles of lights and darks, shot through with streams of light and enveloped in steam. Mr. Thurman Rotan and others experiment in "montage," or the assemblage of various scraps of photographed scenes into a related whole. The effect is stirring, undoubtedly, and as restless as the Russian film makers' use of the same device.

E. C. S.

Crème de la Crème

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CLAMSHELL is what they ought to call it, but microphone is the name they find convenient. As handled at the presentation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony — Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Schola Cantorum chorus, a Metropolitan Opera vocal quartet, Mr. Arturo Toscanini, conducting—at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 28, it scooped off the top, for delivery to the people who live on the route of the air. No loss, though, to those who paid for the privilege of being actually present at proceedings; since from the necessity of the case, their portion had to be but the skimmings of the pan anyway.

So can electric engineers control an acoustic situation to the advantage of listeners any distance they please away, and at the same time without inconvenience to those in the concert room where the sound is produced. So does the radio get the cream of the performance sometimes; in this case, the singing of the solo soprano, contralto, tenor and bass.

Opinions have been various as to the merits of the interpretation of the Symphony No. 9 in D minor which Mr. Toscanini gave when on his brief visit to New York, and as to the quality of the choral and orchestral execution. There seems, however, to be no serious dispute about the tone, style and ensemble of Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg, Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, Mr. Giovanni Martinelli and Mr. Ezio Pinza; and persons who heard by way of radiocast have expressed especial pleasure. They, indeed, were not so confused by the myriad trees but that they could discern the special charm of the forest; not so disturbed by the general noise but that they could enjoy the finer delights of the music.

As for this particular night—a musicians' benefit—the ends chiefly desired by the managers were a successful occasion and a big box office. Let us not deny, too, that we all enjoy the blare and buzz of extraordinary goings-on at a community gathering place. Let us not too bravely try to conceal our disappointment when the "sold-out" sign faces us in the ticket lobby. The Ninth Symphony has, truly enough, been almost as well done under other circumstances than those of the night in question. In a German city like Munich, they can get up a first-rate performance impromptu, and anyone can attend for a mark and upward; in New York, we have summer performances of it at the Lewisohn Stadium, dollar top. But Mr. Toscanini and a Metropolitan Opera quartet! That's it. We pay twice, three times, yes, ten times more for what is just a little, but oh, so pricelessly little, better than the usual thing.

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PROFIT-TAKING GIVES MARKET EASY CLOSING

Net Losses Generally Small and Volume of Business Unusually Light

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The stock market paused to get its bearings today, after yesterday's sweeping upturn.

The list maintained a fairly good undertone, but further minor rallies attracted week-end selling and profit-taking, and there were numerous small recessions—largely fractions to a point—at the finish. The turnover approximated 600,000 shares, and the closing tone was easy.

Rails and oils acted best, but were unable to make persistent headway. The week-end brought little in the way of business or political news of a character further to stimulate the market.

Attention still converged upon Washington, as bankers hopefully looked for further signs of congressional determination to balance the budget with equitable taxation and economies. In the meantime, foreigners still showed some signs of concern over the dollar, which again sagged in the foreign exchange market.

While dollar exchange has been under rather sharp pressure this week, bankers state that foreigners have not been active sellers of their American securities, which presumably shows that confidence in this country has not been seriously impaired.

In the rails, Santa Fe closed about a point higher, and Delaware & Hudson rose more than 3 in a moderate turnover. Pan American B was again a firm spot in the oils, rising more than 2 points, as a further reflection of the purchase of its foreign properties by Standard of New Jersey. The fact that the properties in the transaction were valued on the basis of "book value" rather than the severely deflated market values, attracted attention.

Small Net Loosses

U. S. Steel common closed a major fraction lower, and miscelleous issues off a point or so included American Can, Public Service of New Jersey, National Power & Light, Woolworth, Allied Chemical, Eastman, American Telephone and a few others.

The list opened steady, sagged a little in the first hour, stiffened for a time, then eased off in the last 15 minutes.

Week-end reports from the steel industry indicate that this week's operations of about 24 per cent of capacity should be well maintained next week. Other steel companies, including Bethlehem and Inland, followed United States Steel's 15 per cent wage and salary cut announced yesterday. Steel quarters assert that a determined effort will now be made to maintain prices of finished products.

Both the automobile and oil industries are being closely watched by steel makers as potential buyers. The first seven states to report new automobile registrations for April showed 18,871 cars, as increased from 13,882 in March, a somewhat larger than normal seasonal increase, despite the fact that Ford Motor Company was largely out of the market.

The French franc continued firm against the dollar, ruling at 3.94⅞ cents for cables, up 3-16 of a point. Belgian and Swiss francs were also slightly higher, and the Dutch florin still held above the outgoing gold point.

The commodity markets turned somewhat hesitant. Cotton closed virtually unchanged, and wheat fluctuated uncertainly.

Bonds Generally Firm

Practically all classes of bonds extended their week-end rally today, and, while there were some weak spots apparent, the few declines were generally unimportant.

United States Government bonds again advanced to substantially higher levels.

Observers of the federal department were encouraged by the announcement that the Federal Reserve System had purchased Government obligations during the week amounting to some $96,000,000.

The railroads, especially those of the low-priced category, were in demand, and the carriers generally held at higher figures. Advances were recorded by some liens of Atchison, Chicago & North Western St. Paul, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern and Union Pacific.

Most of the utilities and industrials firmed. Strength was shown by American Telephone, International Telephone, Western Union, Postal, Goodyear, Goodrich, Chile Copper, Phillips Petroleum, Shell Union Oil and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

French bonds dropped moderately following the passing of President Doumer, but there was no urgent selling in the list.

LOW STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The slump in stocks during April carried the value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange to $20,319,088,631, as of May 2, a decrease of $4,191,737,649, as compared with values on April 1. Total borrowings by members of the exchange against collateral on May 2 amounted to 1.87 per cent of the market value of all shares listed on that date. This is a new low ratio since the monthly figures have been issued. The ratio on April 1 was 2.18 per cent and 1.90 per cent on March 1, the previous record low. On May 1, 1931, the ratio stood at 3.40 per cent.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON SMALLER

NEW YORK, May 7—The movement of American cotton into sight was smaller this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 50,000 bales, compared with 71,000 in the corresponding week last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 14,035,000 bales, compared with 12,550,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

OHIO OIL CO. EARNINGS

Ohio Oil Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1932, net income of $1,656,106, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 580,668 shares of 6 per cent preferred, to 12 cents a share on the 6,648,652 shares of common, compared with $196,392, or 34 cents a share on 579,582 shares of 6 per cent preferred, in the first quarter of 1931.

AMERICAN FOUNDERS CORP.

The American Founders Corporation announced that it was prepared to purchase for retirement not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the total number of shares of its cumulative first preferred stock outstanding, irrespective of series, at a flat price of $22.50 a share.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 7	Last May 6
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	1	1	1	1
9¼	4⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
5⅜	2	..	Adams Express	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
62½	34¼	4½¶	Air Reduction	1400	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	40¼
16⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
3⅛	1	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅝	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
6⅛	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	2	2	2	..
87½	49½	6¶	Allied Chem	21100	57¼	55⅛	55¼	53½
13⅝	6⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	1400	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
15	½	2	Amerada	100	15	15	15	14½
18½	8⅜	..	Am Bank Note	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
73⅞	35⅞	5¶	Am Can	15500	42	39⅝	40¼	41½
26	7½	2	Am Chain pf	100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
37⅞	25¼	3¶	Am Chicle	400	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅛
9¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	400	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
17¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅛
68	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52
8½	4⅛	..	Am International	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
9⅛	5	..	Am Locomotive	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
6⅝	2½	..	Am Metal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3
16⅞	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1100	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅜
49⅝	24⅝	5	Am P&L pf A	100	29	29	29	25⅝
8½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	1400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
13	5⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	3000	6¼	5⅜	6	6¼
18⅝	7½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜
85	44	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	45	45	45	47
8⅜	4¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
36⅜	30⅛	2½¶	Am Stores	1200	32	31⅜	32	32
88⅛	60	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	66½	66	66	..
137⅞	95⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	31000	102	100	100½	101¼
34½	18½	3	Am Wat W&E	1300	21⅞	20½	20½	21⅜
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	23⅛	23	23	23
12⅞	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
17½	5¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	9¼	9	9¼	9
4⅝	2¼	..	Andes Copper	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	31½	31½	31½	32
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1	⅞	⅞	1
1⅛	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	200	½	½	½	..
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
94	34⅛	6	Atchison T&SF	2100	39	36⅝	37⅞	37
41½	14	4	Atl Coast Line	400	16	16	16	15
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	10200	11¼	10⅝	11	11
25½	9⅜	1	Atlas Powder	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
151⅜	30⅛	4¶	Auburn Auto	11500	39	35½	36	37¼
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
			—B—					
21⅞	6¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	8	7	7⅝	7½
99	80	2	Bamberger pf	30	80	80	80	..
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	400	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
95	74	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	75	75	75	..
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	..
18⅛	6½	.60	Bendix Aviation	2100	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
24⅞	12⅛	2	Best & Co	1200	14	12½	12½	13½
24⅜	12	..	Bethlehem Steel	3300	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
8¾	4½	.50	Blaw Knox	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
22¼	7	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	8	7½	7½	7¾
43⅛	26⅜	3¶	Borden	2200	30⅜	29⅞	29½	29⅞
12⅝	5	1	Borg Warner	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
11⅜	5	1	Briggs Mfg	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3200	38⅞	37¾	37¾	38
10¼	5⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	1300	27	27	27	26½
2¾	¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	..
7⅝	2½	..	Bullard	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
21⅜	8	2½	Bush Terminal	200	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
65	25	7	Bush Term B	10	28	28	28	..
⅛	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	..
4⅝	2½	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
19	7½	..	Byers	1500	9⅞	9½	9½	9½
			—C—					
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅝	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2400	11⅝	11	11¼	11¼
6⅛	3¼	..	Capital Admin	400	4	3⅜	4	3¼
43⅜	19⅛	..	Case Thresh	4100	23¼	22¼	22⅜	23¼
12½	9	1½	Central Aguirre	100	9	9	9	..
85	70	7	Century Rib pf	30	80	79⅞	80	75
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	7	6½	6¾	6½
70⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1100	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
4⅜	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅛	2	2	2
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St U pf	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
12⅝	4	..	Chi & N'western	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
16⅜	3	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¾
15¾	8¼	1	Chrysler	1400	9	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	61	61	61	61
31½	21½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
12⅝	4⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
16⅛	6½	1a	Columbia Gas	2200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8½
41⅞	16¼	3	Columbian Carb	2400	21½	20	20⅜	20¾
11	4⅜	1	Comm Credit	400	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6
27⅞	14¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	15	15	15	14½
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	90	90	90	..
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4⅝	2¼	.30	Comwlth & So	2500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
68½	46	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	49	48	49	49
11	7⅛	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8	8	8	8¼
5⅜	2	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2	2	2	2
11¼	7	2	Consol Film I pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
68¾	47⅜	4	Consol Gas	24100	52¼	50½	50½	51⅜
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	84⅜	84¼	84¼	84½
10⅝	6	1	Consol Laundries	400	6⅝	6	6⅜	6¼
7½	4⅜	..	Consol Oil	2700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
11½	6	2	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
17	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	½	½	½	..
47¾	28½	8	Cont Baking pf	200	33	32½	33	32
41	23	2½	Cont Can	600	26⅜	26	26	26⅝
28¾	9⅞	2.40	Cont Insurance	2200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
7	4¼	..	Cont Oil	1400	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
¾	¼	..	Cont Shares	1100	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
47⅝	29⅛	3	Corn Products	1400	35⅜	35	35	35
23⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	10	10	10	10
49⅞	23	7	Crucible Steel pf	60	25	24	24	24
35½	25¼	4	Cudahy Packing	100	27	27	27	27
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
86	60	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
2¾	¾	..	Curtiss-Wright	3400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2600	2¼	2	2	1¾
			—D—					
89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	600	60	58	59½	56
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	100	84	84	84	85
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	700	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
11⅜	7⅛	1.20	Dome Mines	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
13⅞	7	1	Douglas A	200	7¼	7	7¼	7
59⅜	26⅞	4	Du Pont de Nem	6800	31¼	29⅞	30	30½
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	92	92	92	90
			—E—					
89⅞	44¾	5	Eastman Kodak	7600	49½	47½	47⅝	49
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5	5	5	5⅛
32¾	11	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	13½	12¾	12¾	13¼
4	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	800	7⅝	7⅛	7	7½
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	28½	28½	28½	..
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
			—F—					
1¾	1	..	Fashion Park	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
20	16	..	Fed M & S pf	100	20	20	20	16
27¾	10⅛	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅝
15⅞	11½	1	Firestone T & R	16100	12	11⅞	12	12
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	44¼	42½	44¼	42¾
12	4¾	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	5½	5	5	5½
21½	14⅞	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
19½	13⅞	2	Freeport Texas	800	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
			—G—					
25¾	15⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	17⅛	16½	16½	17
15½	7⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	1400	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12½
26⅛	12¾	1	Gen Electric	5820	15	14	14	14⅞
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	28⅝	3	Gen Foods	2200	32	30¾	31	31⅞
2¾	1	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
85½	85½	..	Gen Gas & E 7 pf	10	85½	85½	85½	..
88	82¾	6	Gen Mills pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
24⅝	9⅞	1	Gen Motors	6700	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	72¾	72	72	73
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
28⅝	12¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
16½	6½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6½	6½	6½	..
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	14⅞	14	14	14⅝
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	200	54¼	54¼	54¼	51¾
7	4	..	Glidden	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
6½	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
19⅝	11⅛	1.60	Gold Dust	500	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
5⅝	2⅞	..	Goodrich	1400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
18¾	9⅛	..	Goodyear	2800	12½	11½	12	11⅞
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	35
14½	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	14⅛	13⅞	14	13⅝
4⅝	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
9¾	4⅝	..	Grand Union	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	27	27	27	27
30¼	11½	1	Grant (WT)	300	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
25	9½	2	Great Nor pf	800	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅜
13¼	6	2	Great Nor Ore	500	7	7	7	7
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	2	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
			—H—					
2¼	1	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8½	5¼	.80	Hercules Motor	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅞	9	1	Holland Furnace	200	9	9	9	9
24⅜	9¾	..	Houston Oil	800	13¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
5⅛	2⅛	..	Houston Oil new	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16½	6	1	Howe Sound	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
11¾	4	..	Hudson Motor	400	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅜
5⅝	2	..	Hupp Motors	1800	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—I—					
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	1900	12	11⅝	11⅝	11½
26½	15⅝	..	Ill Central pf	100	18	18	18	..
36	20½	4	Ill Central LL	20	22	22	22	..
38¾	20⅞	4	Indus Rayon	300	24	23	23	24¾
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	20	19¼	19¼	19½
24	11	..	Inland Steel	100	14	14	14	14
4¼	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2	2	2	2⅛
8	4½	.50¶	Insuranshare Del	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
14⅝	5⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	600	8½	8⅜	8¼	8¼
⅞	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	½	½	½	..
117	75½	6¶	Int Business M	900	83¾	83	83	83
5½	1¾	.40	Int Carriers	400	2¼	2	2¼	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Int Combustion	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
29¾	15⅝	1.80	Int Harvester	800	18⅝	18	18	18
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
24¼	¼	..	Int Match pf	400	¼	¼	¼	⅜
9¼	5	..	Int Nickel	1800	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
⅞	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	¼	¼	¼	..
40	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	35	35	35	..
44⅝	35⅞	3	Int Shoe	2700	38⅞	37⅞	38	38¾
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	50	30	26	26	..
12¼	4⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	3700	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	100	12½	12½	12½	..
			—K—					
25⅛	10¼	..	Johns Manville	1700	13⅜	12⅞	13	13⅜
84	49¾	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	80	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅛
			—K—					
2⅞	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
10⅜	4⅞	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 7	Last May 6
13	5½	..	Kennecott Cop	2400	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	7¼
19½	13	1.25	Kimberly Clark	100	13	13	13	..
19	8⅝	1.60	Kresge	1420	10¼	10⅛	10½	10¼
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	14	13¼	13½	13⅞
			—L—					
6⅛	3⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
46⅝	31⅞	2.40	Lehman Corp	4700	37	36	36	37
8	4½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	5	5	5	5
16⅜	8⅛	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	10	10	10	10
14	7	1.20	Link-Belt	100	7	7	7	..
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	1200	12⅝	11½	12¼	11⅛
24	20⅜	4¶	Loew's Inc	900	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
4⅜	2⅛	..	Loft Inc	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛
115¼	110	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	110	110	110	110
23⅜	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
32⅜	10⅝	4	Louisville & N	300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
			—M—					
63¼	33½	4	McKeesport Tin	1700	38¾	37	37	38
4	1¼	..	McLellan Stores	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
18½	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	200	14	14	14	14
60¼	27⅝	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝
20⅝	7	..	Man Elv mg	2100	11⅝	11	11¼	11¼
1	⅛	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
12¼	8¼	.80	Marine Mid	300	9	8⅞	9	9
11⅛	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	800	6⅛	6	6	6½
13½	4⅜	..	Marshall Field	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4¾
20⅞	11½	2	Mathieson Alkali	300	12½	12	12	12½
30	13⅛	1.60	May Dept Stores	500	13⅞	13⅛	13½	13⅞
19¼	7⅜	2	Mesta Mach	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
4¼	2	..	Miami Cop	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
6⅛	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
23½	13	3	Min Honeywell	300	13⅛	13	13	..
3⅛	1	..	Min StP & SSM	100	1	1	1	1
3⅛	1	..	Min SP & SSM pf	600	1⅝	1	1⅝	1
11	2⅛	..	Mo Pacific	300	3	3	3	2¾
26	5⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
30¾	20⅛	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	22½	22½	22¾	..
11¼	6½	..	Montgom Ward	2700	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
15	10⅞	1	Munsingwear	100	12	12	12	..
9⅞	4⅛	..	Murray Body	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
			—N—					
19⅛	9	2	Nash Motors	3100	10½	9½	10⅛	10⅛
46⅞	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	35¼	33⅞	34⅝	34⅞
14⅝	7⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	2700	9⅛	9¼	9½	9
31⅞	20½	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4900	23⅞	22½	22¾	23½
16⅝	8⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
17⅝	6⅞	..	Nat Surety	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
10	5	.60	Nat Tea	200	5	5	5	5½
6⅜	2⅞	..	Nevada Cons Cop	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
4⅞	2	..	Newton Steel	100	3	3	3	..
36⅝	13⅞	..	NY Central	10100	16½	15	15	15⅝
31⅞	11½	..	NY NH & H	2700	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
78¾	31⅞	7	NY NH & H pf	200	34	34	34	33½
8¾	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	6½	6½	6½	6
6¼	2⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	200	2½	2½	2½	..
64¾	32⅞	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
109⅛	96½	7	NY Steam 7%	30	100	100	100	100
17⅞	11¼	.50d	Noranda M	700	13½	13	13½	13
135	72	10	Norfolk & West	200	86	85	86	85
40	21¾	10a	North American	6100	25¼	24½	24½	25¼
4¼	1¾	..	No Am Aviation	300	2	2	2	2
86½	66	6	No Am Edison pf	100	73	73	73	73
23¼	9¾	3	Northern Pacific	900	11	10¼	10½	10⅞
			—O—					
7⅜	5	..	Ohio Oil	6100	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
2	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11	2½	Otis Elevator	400	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
			—P—					
2⅞	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	20	1	1	1	..
37	21⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26¾
41¾	28¾	3	Pacific Lighting	200	30	30	30	31
10⅛	5¼	..	Pacific Mills	110	6	5¼	5¼	..
104¾	74¾	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	75¾	75½	75¾	76
5¼	2	..	Packard Motor	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
31	16	1.60	Pan-Am Pet B	1200	34	31	33¾	31⅛
11½	2⅝	..	Paramount Pub	2100	3⅛	2⅞	3	3¼
1¼	⅝	..	Park Utah	300	¾	¾	¾	..
2	½	..	Parmalee Trans	100	½	½	½	..
9	3¾	..	Patino Mines	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
4¾	1½	..	Peerless Motor	200	2	2	2	2
32¾	20	1	Penick & Ford	400	24	24	24	23
1⅜	½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	½	½	½	..
34½	14¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	3100	23	22⅜	22¾	22⅞
23⅝	10⅛	2	Pennsylvania RR	2700	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	11
121	50¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	300	71½	70	70	71
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	800	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
8½	4	..	Phelps Dodge	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5½	2⅝	..	Phila & Reading	600	3	3	3	2⅞
6½	3½	..	Phillips Pet	900	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
½	⅜	..	Pierce Oil	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7¼	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜
1⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	700	¾	¾	¾	⅝
22½	16	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
115	110	7	Pitts FtW & Chi	10	115	115	115	..
24	12½	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
4⅝	1½	..	Poor & Co C	200	2⅛	2	2	2½
7⅛	4	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	100	5	5	5	4⅞
42¾	25⅛	2.40	Procter & Gam	600	31	30¾	30⅞	31⅛
60	38¼	3.40	Public Service	1400	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜	45¾
114	104	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	104	104	104	..
25	13¼	3	Pullman	3100	16	15⅛	15¼	14¾
5⅛	3¼	..	Pure Oil	300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
15⅞	6⅛	1	Purity Bakeries	1200	7⅜	7½	7½	7¾
			—R—					
10⅝	3⅜	..	Radio Corp Amer	3400	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4¼
32⅞	17¼	3.50	Radio pf A	100	19	19	19	18¼
18⅝	6	..	Radio pf B	1200	8	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
7	2¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	600	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
6⅛	4⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	600	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
3⅛	1⅜	..	Remington Rand	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
6½	3	..	Republic I & S	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	300	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7⅝
5⅜	3	..	Reynolds Spring	100	4	4	4	4
¾	⅜	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2½	2	..	Rio Grande Oil	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6½	2½	..	Rossia In Co Am	400	3⅛	3	3	3¼
23	12⅛	..	Royal Dutch	3300	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
			—S—					
59¼	39	5	Safeway Stores	2200	48	46⅜	46½	47¼
94	76⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	70	84	84	84	85½
10½	5⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅝
6⅝	1⅛	..	StL & SF	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅞
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	300	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2
7⅞	2	..	Savage Arms	300	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅞	6⅜	..	Seaboard O I	2800	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
37⅞	15	2½¶	Sears Roebuck	5800	18⅝	17	17⅛	18
5⅞	1¾	..	Servel Inc	1100	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
12¾	6¾	1	Shattuck (FG)	700	8	7¾	7¾	8
4⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	1800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
31	19	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25
4½	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10¾	8	.80	Socony Vacuum	4100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
32¾	23¼	2	So Calif Edison	2700	25	24⅞	25	24⅞
37⅝	11	4	Southern Pacific	4200	13½	12⅝	13	12⅞
13	5	..	Southern Ry	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
20⅛	6	..	Southern Ry pf	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
3½	1¼	..	Sparks-Withing	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	9¾	1.20	Stand Brands	3200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
119½	112	7	Stand Brands pf	100	114	114	114	112
34¼	14½	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1600	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
41¼	20	4	Stand G&E pf	300	24	23¾	23¾	23½
27¼	16¾	2	Stand Oil Calif	13200	20⅛	18⅞	19¼	19¼
91½	84½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83
31½	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	23600	26¾	25½	25¾	25½
1¼	⅜	..	Sterling Secur	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
23½	17¾	..	Sterling cv pf	400	18	18	18	18
15⅝	7	.50	Stone & Webster	1100	8¼	8	8	8⅜
87	70	6	Sun Oil pf	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
11	5	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	5	5	5	..
			—T—					
13⅞	10	1	Texas Corp	3100	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
26¾	16	2	Texas Gulf Sul	600	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
2⅜	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	3¼	..	Texas & P Land	300	4	4	4	4
16½	10¾	1.05	Third Nat Inv	600	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
1½	½	..	Thompson Star	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅞
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	800	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
28⅛	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
23	13¼	1.50	Timken Roller	800	15½	14¾	14¾	15
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
4¼	2	..	Tri Continental	1500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
			—U—					
23½	11	2	Underwd El Fish	100	12	12	12	12¼
36⅜	16½	2	Union Carbide	7800	19⅝	18⅞	19	19¼
13⅞	9⅜	1.40	Union Oil Calif	1100	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
91½	46½	10	Union Pacific	6800	54¾	52¾	54	53½
16⅞	9¾	..	United Air & Tr	5800	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¼
46	41⅞	3	United A&T pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
23½	16¾	2	United Biscuit	300	19¼	19	19¼	19
10½	5	.40	United Corp	3400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
38¾	27	3	United Corp pf	600	31½	31	31	30¼
30½	15⅛	3	United Fruit	1900	17	16¾	16¾	17
21¾	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2400	17¼	16⅞	17	17⅛
51½	29	..	US & ForSpf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
25¼	14⅝	1.60	US Gypsum	100	17	17	17	17
31⅛	16⅞	..	US Indus Alco	1600	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	19
15½	8¾	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8½	3¾	..	US Realty	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	3¾
5⅝	3	..	US Rubber	700	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
11½	5	..	US Rubber 1 pf	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
52⅝	26⅜	..	US Steel	26400	31⅜	30	30	30¾
113	65¼	7	US Steel pf	2800	78	76	77¼	76
10⅝	2½	..	Utilities P&LtA	600	3	2¾	3	3
			—V—					
½	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20	16	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
18⅝	6⅝	..	Vanadium	900	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
35	25	..	Van Raalte pf	10	27	27	27	..
4½	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	4	4	4	..
88⅞	75	6	Va El & Pow pf	50	79	78	79	..
29⅞	11½	2	Vulcan Detin	50	14⅞	14	14	14¼
71	64¼	7	Vulcan pf	5000	64¼	64	64	66
			—W—					
6	1½	..	Wabash pf A	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
19	10½	1.50	Waldorf System	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
2⅝	¾	..	Ward Baking B	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
40½	16	7	Ward Baking pf	100	16	16	16	16¼
4⅞	1¼	..	Warner Bros A	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1½	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	¾	¾	¾	..
76	49¼	7	W Penn El 7%	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	49½
4⅜	2	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
7¾	2¾	..	Westn Maryland	300	3	3	3	3
50	20⅞	4	Westn Union	4600	24¾	23	23½	23
17¼	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
35⅞	19⅞	1	Westing Elec	9800	24¾	23⅝	23¾	24¾
6⅛	6	..	Wheeling Steel	100	6	6	6	..
3	¾	..	Willys-Overland	100	1⅛	1	1	⅞
45⅝	21⅛	2.40	Woolworth	12700	35	33¼	33¾	34⅝
8½	3	..	Wright Aero	10	6½	6½	6½	..
			—Y—					
10½	8¼	1	Yale & Towne	100	8½	8½	8½	..
5	1⅛	..	Yellow Truck	800	2⅛	2	2	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW HAVEN ROAD'S POSITION REPORTED

New Haven Railroad's financial position shows improvement since the close of 1931, according to balance sheet as of March 31, 1932, filed with Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Current assets total $20,114,170, compared with $19,595,608 Dec. 31, 1931, and cash and special deposits show an increase of $1,067,028, or from $6,855,544 to $7,922,572.

On the other hand current liabilities have been reduced from $24,910,652 to $23,846,594, and loans and bills payable have been reduced from $13,000,000 to $12,300,000. Current liabilities thus exceed current assets by $3,732,424 instead of $5,315,044 as on Dec. 31, last.

BETHLEHEM STEEL WAGE CUT

Bethlehem Steel Corporation has reduced wages and salaries 15 per cent. Announcement that Bethlehem would follow United States Steel with a second reduction was made in a short statement from Mr. E. C. Grace, president, which said: "Bethlehem will make adjustment in wage and salary rates similar to those announced by the Steel Corporation."

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET VERY QUIET

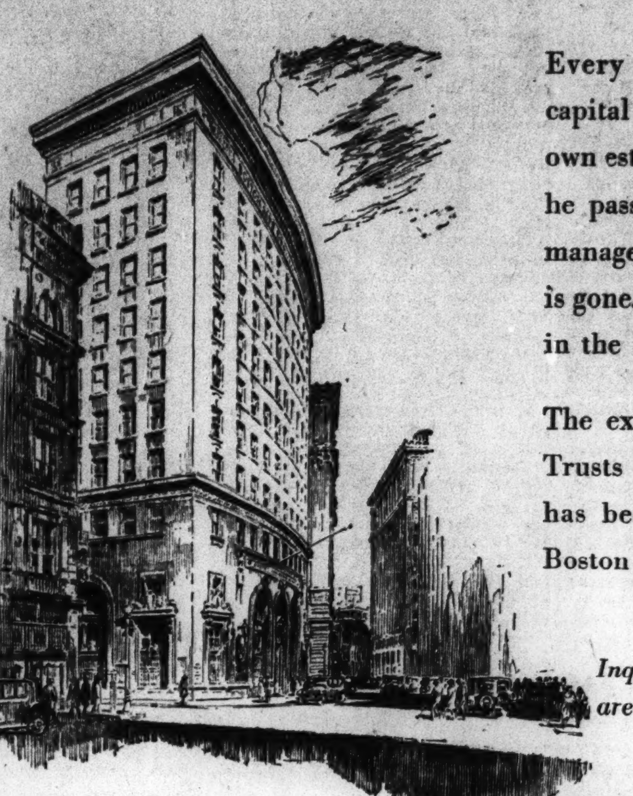
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 7—The local cloth market was extremely quiet this week.

Business was confined to 36-inch goods and odd lots of print cloth constructions which sold in limited quantity.

Curtailment of production is heavy and no immediate improvement is in sight.

Providing Management For Capital



Every successful person provides both capital and proper management for his own estate while he is building it up. When he passes on, the capital remains, but the management which he, himself, has supplied is gone. A substitute for it should be found in the Executor and Trustee he has named.

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BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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Waldorf System Business Is Well Maintained During 1931

Served Nearly 2,000,000 More Customers at Reduced Profits—Has 160 Restaurants—Retires Preferred Stock—Conservative Policy

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 161 in the Series

In periods of unsatisfactory profits, prospective investors are inclined to turn to fields where deflation meets more obstacles in its depreciating sweep. One of the last lines of defense in the battle against declining sales and unfavorable profits is that of the distributors of foods. People must eat, whatever else they do. Listed in this division of industry is Waldorf System, Inc., operator of a chain of about 160 restaurants in 46 cities, mostly in New England.

Starting in 1919 as a consolidation of three companies with a total of 58 stores, it has expanded steadily until it now has almost three times that number of units in operation, with employees numbering about 4500 and assets in excess of $12,000,000.

Sales in the last three years have exceeded $15,000,000, and earnings have been substantially in excess of the common dividend requirements.

The company has retired all of its preferred stock, so that earnings from now on, after charges, accrue entirely to the common stock.

Steady Expansion Policy

The Waldorf System, Inc., is unique in that it offers diversified restaurant service to the public, its five types being as follows: The Waldorf self-service division, the main structure of operations; the Ginter chain, catering to people desiring table service; the Clark group in Cleveland, Ohio, giving the horseshoe counter type of service; St. Clair's, Inc., specializing in restaurant, candy and soda fountain service, and finally, industrial cafeterias or private commissaries, where the system serves employees of large manufacturing plants on a cost-plus basis.

Incorporated in Massachusetts 13 years ago, the company took over three concerns, the Kelsey chain with 37 stores, Kinney & Woodward with 14 and Baldwin's, Inc., with eight stores.

In the same year there was absorbed the Waldorf Lunch of Rhode Island, Inc., with seven stores in Providence and two in Pawtucket; in 1920 the Waldorf Lunch, Inc., was taken over with stores in Lowell and Haverhill, Mass.; in 1921, the 11 stores of John Porter, known as the Capitol Lunch, in New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury, Conn., and Worcester, Fitchburg and Springfield, Mass.; in 1922, eight restaurants of the Clark Restaurant Company of Cleveland, Ohio; in 1927, nine restaurants of the Ginter Company; in 1928, six restaurants in Cleveland, Ohio, of the C. B. Spas, Inc., and in 1929, the St. Clair's chain of 10 restaurants in metropolitan Boston.

Serving More Customers

The company has reason for gratification in that during a deflationary year it managed to retain its business to the extent of showing a decline of only 2.6 per cent in sales. During 1931 it increased the number of its stores to 153 from 152 and the number of customers served to 55,065,413, compared with 53,153,195 in 1930.

Due to the fact that the company passed on the lower wholesale prices and maintained the wages of its employees at the 1928-1929 level, profits fell off by 11 per cent, though they were 62 per cent above common dividend requirements.

Net earnings in 1931 were $1,080,851, equal after preferred dividends to $2.43 a share on the common stock. This compares with net in 1930 of $1,215,567 or $2.63 a share on the common and with $1,205,547 or $2.50 a share in 1929. The fact that the company maintains a conservative dividend policy has enabled it to return to the business nearly 40 per cent of its net earnings annually in the last three years. This has made it possible to expand operations without resort to any capital stock financing.

That earnings are figured conservatively is indicated by the deduction of the comparatively heavy depreciation charges against fixed assets. This charge has averaged about 6.6 per cent in the last four years and is about double that of comparable companies in the restaurant business. Despite this deduction from net earnings, Waldorf in the four years 1928-1931 has shown a high percentage of earnings to sales, net per dollar saved being respectively 6.71, 7.36, 7.62 and 6.95 cents.

Buying Own Stock

The financial position of the company at the end of 1931 was fair, with current assets of $1,235,000, compared with current liabilities of $472,000, which was not quite so good as the year before. Mr. J. J. Curry, president, said in the annual report issued Feb. 29 this year that it was the purpose of the management to enlarge cash position and still maintain a policy of expansion. Since the first of the year cash has increased and two new restaurants have been opened.

While Waldorf has no funded debt, there is outstanding $1,069,000 of mortgage notes payable. During the year nearly $400,000 of preferred stocks was bought in and canceled and about $180,000 of common stock was purchased, bringing common treasury stock to $504,000 available for reissuance at any time. Reserve for depreciation now stands at $3,608,192 and surplus at $3,542,181.

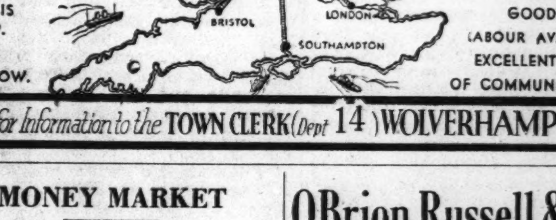
The common shares outstanding total 438,419. Dividend of $1.50 annually has been paid since 1928. Decline in earnings in the first quarter of 1932 to 33 cents a share and current price of 10½ indicate a belief that the disbursement will be cut, possibly to $1 a year.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last May 7	Last May 6
100	Am Pneu pf	1	1	1	..
453	Am T&T	102	100⅛	100½	101⅛
30	Big Sanf	10	10	10	10
280	Bos El	66¼	65½	66¼	..
40	East SS	7½	7	7½	7½
7	E G&F pf	42	42	42	40
125	Edison Elec	138	136	137	137
50	Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
	Hygrade	12½	12½	12½	..
5	Island C pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
100	Jenk Tel	.60	.60	.60	..
29	Mohawk	16½	16	16	..
25	Nash	9¾	9¾	9¾	10½
15	Nat Ser	.30	.30	.30	..
166	NE Tel	88¾	87½	87½	89
100	No Butte	.24	.24	.24	..
60	Pac Mills	6	6	6	6
80	Pocahontas	4½	4½	4½	..
20	Pub Util	.31	.31	.31	..
100	Shawmut	5	5	5	5⅛
200	Stone Web	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
140	Swift Inter	15⅛	14¾	15	15
502	Swift & Co	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
34	Torrington	30	30	30	30
100	Uni Found	1	1	1	1
153	Uni Shoe	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
100	Utah Apex	.45	.45	.45	.45
20	Westfield	13	13	13	13

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MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans..	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¼	3¼	2¼@2½
Bar silver	27⅝c	27¼c	28⅜c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¾@2	1¾@2	1½@2
4 to 6 months	1¾@2	1¾@2	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1½@1⅜
5 months	1⅝@1⅜	1⅝@1⅜	1⅝@1½
6 months	1⅝@1⅜	1⅝@1⅜	1⅝@1½

London Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1⅝%
Short bills	1¾	1⅜	2⅛@2⅜
3 mos bills	1⅞@2	1⅞@2	2⅛@2⅜
Bar gold	112s 11d	112s 8d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	16 11/16d	16 9/16d	13¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Vienna	8
Berne	2	Rome	5
Berlin	5	Tokyo	5.84
Brussels	3½	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	7	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.67⅞	$3.68½	$4.8665
Cables	3.67½	3.66¾	3.8665
France—franc	.0394⅞	.0395	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1404	.1405	.139
Italy—lira	.0516	.0516	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2015	.2015	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0180	.0178	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4054	.4060	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1885	.1868	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.6000	.6000	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0797	.0795	.193
Sweden—krona	.1875	.1865	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1957	.1957	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2348	.2348	*
Shanghai—tael	.3050	.3050	*
India—rupee	.2750	.2750	.3650
Japan—yen	.3300	.3300	.4984
Java—florin	.4045	.4045	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4250	.4250	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.7008	.7008	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4800	.4800	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8952½	.8952½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4915	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

GENERAL BAKING CO.

General Baking Company reports for 17 weeks ended April 23, 1932, net profit of $1,384,643 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the $8 preferred, to 73 cents a share (par $5) on the 1,588,697 shares of common.

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CHRYSLER CORP. DECLARES REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Chrysler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.

For the quarter ended March 31 net loss was $2,066,485 after interest, taxes, etc, compared with net loss of $979,927 in the first quarter of 1931.

Consolidated income account for the first quarter compares as follows:

	1932	1931
Sales	$37,368,443	$39,758,600
Cost of sales	32,996,144	34,915,237
Gross profit	4,372,299	4,843,363
Other income	475,760	288,970
Total income	4,848,059	5,132,333
Exp etc	6,160,370	5,363,116
Interest	730,261	728,769
Federal tax	23,912	20,345
Net loss	2,066,485	979,927

Cuurrent assets of March 31, 1932, were $78,421,223 and current liabilities $15,120,991. Cash and marketable securities were $46,210,790. On Marsh 31, 1931, current assets were $83,639,061, current liabilities $16,214,839 and cash and marketable securities $49,977,839.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
May 7	45.8	20.4	78.6	47.7
Prev day	46.5	20.5	80.2	48.4
Week ago	44.2	20.6	76.9	46.3
Month ago	50.5	23.5	78.7	51.3
Year ago	114.5	81.9	166.7	116.7
3 years go	220.8	132.6	224.8	207.0
5 years ago	116.8	114.8	110.6	113.9
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	42.8	19.2	75.1	45.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
May 7	58.1	59.5	76.8	64.7
Prev day	58.1	59.5	76.8	64.8
week ago	59.4	61.4	77.0	65.9
Month ago	62.8	64.2	78.5	68.5
Year ago	83.5	100.7	100.6	94.9
2 years ago	94.2	106.7	99.3	100.1
3 years ago	94.3	104.0	98.3	98.8
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	57.9	58.4	76.1	64.1
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1931)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

	1932	1931	Dec. %
April sales	$853,600	$1,165,600	26.8
4 months	2,662,900	3,315,700	19.7

McCRORY STORES

	1932	1931	Dec. %
April sales	$3,353,765	$3,702,258	9.40
4 months	12,924,135	12,933,170	0.07

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS UP

MONTREAL, May 7—Canadian carloadings in the week ended April 30 were 41,742 cars, an increase of 53 cars over previous week.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Legislative Developments in the Forefront—No Marked Trade Change

The outstanding event in the United States this week was the unexpected message of President Hoover, in which without mincing words he placed squarely upon the shoulders of the legislators the responsibility for the delay in balancing the budget, a delay which he stated was disturbing the nation, and which, if continued, would be disastrous.

It was perhaps the strongest speech he has given out since assuming office, and, while the opposition party endeavored to deprecate its motive and effect, it met with a deluge of approval from the country at large in a flood of telegrams and telephone messages to Washington.

Stung to action by a realization that the situation was becoming increasingly serious, the Senate Finance Committee the next day came to an agreement with Secretary of the Treasury Mills on a revised tax bill which it is estimated will produce $1,010,000,000 additional revenue, and thus balance the budget. The bill as it stands is not far from being the same as proposed by Secretary Mellon five months ago, and to Mr. Mills may be ascribed the credit for a bill acceptable alike to the Administration and the opposition.

Drastic provisions of the House bill were modified, such as a reduction in the income and surtax rates, an easing in the net loss provisions and elimination of the penalty for consolidated returns of corporations. The Treasury's proposal of a 10 per cent tax on admissions above 10 cents was also accepted, and the stock transfer tax was held to 4 cents. Import taxes were placed on rubber, oil, coal, copper and lumber.

Some Constructive Factors

Coincident with the constructive action of the Senate Committee was the predicted defeat of the Patman bonus bill, which is now expected to be pigeonholed due to unexpected adverse report of the House Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 15 to 10 on all pending bonus bills.

This together with the reports that gains were noted in certain branches of industry and strengthening of the financial situation aided in bringing about the sharpest advance in the stock and bond markets for weeks, and in inducing a more optimistic attitude on the part of business leaders generally.

A number of other important developments were noted, such as the passage of the Goldsborough bill by the House, a measure designed to bring about a stabilization of commodity prices through the Federal Reserve Board which is ordered to take active control of credit and currency chiefly by the purchase of Government bonds; the passage of a bill by the House awarding bonus payments totaling about $100,000,000 over the next 10 years to World War widows and orphans, and the decision of the U. S. Steel Corporation to reduce wages 15 per cent, following a 10 per cent cut last October.

Important overseas developments were the weakening of Premier Andre Tardieu's position in France, with gains in the election going to the Socialist Left forces, the imminence of civil war in China, the agitation in Russia against Japanese aggressive tactics in Manchuria, and the assassination of the French President by a fanatic Russian Fascist.

Business Drop Slows Up

The domestic business situation is marked by gains in some industries and lethargy in others, but on the whole the decline shows signs of exhaustion. The steel industry is holding its own at around 25 per cent of capacity, with prices being maintained. Automobile operations are slowly gaining headway and the peak of production, usually seen in April, is likely to come later this year. April was better than March, and May should gain over April.

Electricity output and carloadings do not show any signs of expansion, but retail sales are better on the whole, and commodity prices are slightly firmer.

Various railroads are increasing their forces, as has been the case with motor concerns in recent weeks. The banking situation is steadily better, with banks reopening last month outnumbering those that were closed. Among industries showing improvement are manufacturers of hosiery, knit goods, rubber products, shoes and certain textile goods. Contraction is noted in wool and silk manufacturing, in leather demand, in coal output and electrical manufacturing.

New Financing Small

Financing this week was small, with offerings totaling $16,400,000, all municipal. Brokers' loans gained $4,000,000 to $499,000,000. Acceptance rates were raised ¼ per cent, the first increase since November. The Federal Reserve continues to buy government issues, holdings rising in the week $96,000,000 to a total of $1,287,000,000. An important development was the reported purchase for $146,000,000 of the Standard Oil of Indiana's holdings of the foreign properties of Pan American Petroleum by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Abroad, improvement continues in Great Britain, with amount of business surprising even the British. The new tariffs are expected to aid Britain substantially. The new Treasury issue of 3 per cent bonds was received very favorably.

Sentiment in France was adversely affected by the gains of the Socialists in the elections. Prices on the Bourse declined. Unemployment continues to drop.

There is no improvement noted in Germany. Unemployment is growing. The steel and coal industries are stagnant, but there are slight gains in the chemical, glass, clothing and wood industries.

Business in South America is generally unsatisfactory, as seen in reports from Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia and Brazil.

COTTON BELT GROSS OFF

St. Louis Southwestern's April gross totaled $1,050,000, a decrease of $479,447 from April, 1931. Four months' gross was $4,388,497, a decrease of $1,630,939 from 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	73	73
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	15¼	14½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	12¾	12½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11	10½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	69	69
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	29	28½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	58	58
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64½	64½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81½	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103	102
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅞	98⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅜	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	79	78½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	60	60
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	51½	51
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	55	55
Associated Oil 6s '35	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78½	78
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	85¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	81	80¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	85¼	85¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	49	49
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	71⅛	71⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	48½	46½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	26¼	25
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36¼	35
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	58	58
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	36	34½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43⅛	42⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅛	103⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅛	103½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	88½	88½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	80
Boston & Maine 5s '67	57	57
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¼	104¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97½	97½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	52⅝	52½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¼	80⅛
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80⅛	80⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79¼	79¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79¾	79¾
Can North 4½s '35	92¼	92¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	59	56⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63½	63¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	67	66½
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	20	20
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	72½	72
Certainteed 5½s '48	26	26
Ches Corp 5s '47	46½	45
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	73	73
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40½	40
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81½	81½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85	85
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	92½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12½	12⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	39	39
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	52	52
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	24¼	23¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s 2037 "C"	32	32
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	14¾	14
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	33½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15	14¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	36⅞	35
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	92	92
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108¾	108½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68	68
Childs Co 5s '43	24	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	32	31
Cin Un Terminal 5s	96⅞	96⅝
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70¼	70¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33	33
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	45	45
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77¾	77½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	69½	69½
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	70	69
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84½	84½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84¼	83
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	18¼	18¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	93	92½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103⅛	102⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100½
Container Corp 6s '46	25	25
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52	52
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17⅞	17⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78¼	78¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39½	39½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	16¼	16
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	23⅜	23
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	94⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101⅛	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	71	69⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	98⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25½	23¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	25½	24½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	72	72
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	34⅞	34⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅞	100⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100⅛	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	77⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78⅞	78
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	63	62⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97⅞	97½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	55⅞	55⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	61⅞	61⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	73	73
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	46	45
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	102⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45⅝	44⅜
Ill Central 6½s '36	61	61
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	36⅛	36⅛
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	37⅛	36⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅛	97
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	70	70
Interlake Iron 5s	32	32
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	35	33¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¾	1½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3	3
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	47
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46¾	46½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55¼	55
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	24	24
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	26¾	26⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	21¾	21⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28	25
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29¾	27¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28	26½
Inv Eq B ww	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95	94½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53¼	53
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	40¼	40
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	66½	66½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106½	106½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51¾	51¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73⅝	73⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	2½	2½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	38	38
Loew's Inc 6s '41	75½	75⅝
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98¾	98¾
L&N 4s	84	83½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	59	59
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31	30
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76	76
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	62	62
Meade 6s '45 ww	39	39
Metro Edison 4½s '68	80	80
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	92⅞	92⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	40	40
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89¾	89¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77¾	76
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76½	76¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42¼	42
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	65⅞	65
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	26	26
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14¼	13
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33½	33½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	33	33
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	33¾	33½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	34	34
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12¼	11½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	12½	12½
Montana Central RR 5s	82	82
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	81½	81½
Montana Central RR 6s	93¼	93¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	62	62
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	72½	72½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85¾	84½
Nat Steel 5s	71	71
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	98	98
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103¼	103¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	63	63
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	25
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73⅞	73⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	70
NYC&HR 4½s N	47½	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	52	51
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	20½	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	22¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	35	33
NY Edison 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	109
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	78	77¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51⅞	51
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96	96
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	93⅞	93¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅞	100⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	61	61
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	48	48
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	97	95¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	56	56
Norf & W con 4s '96	89⅞	89¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	92⅜	92⅜
North Am Co 5s '61	74½	72½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	73½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	75	75
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅛	56⅛
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	59⅞	59⅞
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69	67
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97	97
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101½
Northwest Tel 4½s	91	91
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72	71
Otis Steel 6s '41	20½	20
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '46	101½	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¾	102⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22½	21⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	53	53
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	25⅛	25⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	33	33
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85¼	84¼
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88⅜	88¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	55	53½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	65	66
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	69⅞	69⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	60	60
Penn Railroad 5s '64	64	64
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	78⅞	78½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	96⅞	96⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	93½	93⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	52½	50
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	46	46
Phillips Pet 4½s '39	57	56
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	73¾	73⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40	39
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	52	51
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	21½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98½	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95⅞	95⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75½	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41	40½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	56	55
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	40	40
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	53	52
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	19½	19¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14⅝	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	22	22
St Louis SW con 4s '32	59½	59½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	96	96
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	70	70
Seabd A L 6s ct	2½	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	68	63
Shell Union 5s '47	64¾	64
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63¾	63¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86	85½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87¼	86⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98⅞	98½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	95½	95½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58¾	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	98	98
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102⅞	102¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	46¼	46¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	72	71
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43¾	42¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43⅛	42¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	70	70
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64	64
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	28¾	26
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	31½	31½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33¼	33
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	15	15
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	93½
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29⅝
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	20	20
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	52¼	52¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s 32	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90⅝	89¾
Union Pacific 4s 68	69	68
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78¾	78¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	74½	73
United Biscuit 6s '42	96	96
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	30	30
US Rubber Cg 5s '47	36	36
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74½	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23¼	22½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	22¾	22⅜
Va El & Pow 5½s	94⅜	94⅜
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83½	83½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¼	99¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	30	30
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	69½	62½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	38	38
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16	16
Warren Bros 6s '41	29	29
Washington W P 5s '39	100¾	100½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¾	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102	101
Western Electric 5s '44	97	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	44½	44
Western Pacific 5s A '46	30½	30
Western Union 5s '51	43	42¼
Western Union 5s '60	44	42
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	70⅞	70⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	44⅞	44⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80	79¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	54
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54¼	54¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 7	Last May 6
3½s '47	100.20	100.15	100.19	100.12
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.18	109.19	101.17
4th 4¼s '38	102.16	102.11	102.13	102.11
US 3s '55	94.4	93.24	93.26	92.8
US 3½s '49	95.	94.24	94.27	93.12
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	98.31	98.20	98.31	97.24
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.	98.26	98.26	97.28
US 3⅜s '47	98.29	98.18	98.25	98.12
US 3¾s '56	100.20	100.8	100.14	100.10
US 4s '54	102.17	102.13	102.14	102.15
US 4¼s '52	105.24	105.10	105.24	105.6

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	29⅞	29¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	5½	5
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46⅞	46⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47⅜	47⅜
Australia 5s '55	57	57
Australia 5s '57	57	57
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81	80
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	74⅛	73⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	30	30
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90⅞	90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95	94⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95	94¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19	18⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	18¼	18
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	27¼	27¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	25⅛	25
Berlin Elec 6s '55	22	21½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	4
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14	13½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	14½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	19½
Bremen 7s '35	38½	38½
Brisbane 5s '57	42⅛	42⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	42⅛	42⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16	16
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	44	44
Bulgaria 7½s '68	16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94¾	94½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78½	78⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¼	95¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	76	76
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	25	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9⅛	9⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6⅛	6⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32	32
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	32⅛	32⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20½	17⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	20	17⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66	64
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19	18½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	36	36
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅝	37⅝
Gundi (Rep) 6½s '59	8½	7
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	88	88
Denmark (King 4½s '62	59	59
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	68⅛	68⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	73¾	73
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	65⅛	65½
Dutch EI 6s '47	88	87½
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	82⅜	82⅜
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37¾	37¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	53⅞	53⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	86¾	86¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	20	20
French (Rep) 7s '49	117	116¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122	121⅝
German 7s '49	57½	56¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	28	27
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	25	24½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	25	24½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	17	17
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	25⅛	24½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	28⅛	28
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	39	39
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34¼	33¾
Greek 6s '68	14⅞	14⅞
Greek 7s '64	27⅞	27½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	24⅞	24⅞
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	19⅛	19⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	25½	25½
Irish Free State 5s '60	74¼	74¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71½	71½
Italy (King) 7s '51	83⅜	82½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68⅛	67½
Karstadt 6s '43	13⅛	13½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9⅛	9⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	63	63
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	101⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Mex 4s '10	3¼	3¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	16	16
Milan (City) 6½s '52	63½	63½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10	10
Montecatini 7s '37 xw	78	78
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	13	13
New South Wales 5s '57	49¼	49
New South Wales 5s '58	50	50
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72¼	72¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	74	74
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	51	46
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	51	50⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	66¾	66½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	62	62
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	53	53
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	91	90
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101⅝	101½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	98½	98½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3	3
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	4	4
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	54
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46¾	45¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	6⅞	6⅞
Prussia 6½s '51	23⅝	23⅝
Prussia 6s '52	21½	21¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	34	34
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	24	23
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	31½	31⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	22¼	22
Ruhr '48	24	24
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10⅛	10⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8	7⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	65½	65
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69	69
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	40½	38⅞
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	10¼	10¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56⅛	55⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	18⅛	16¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	22⅛	22⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	39	39
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	35	34
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	38	37½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	39	39
Siemens 6½s '51	40¼	40½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	16	16
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	33	31½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	32	32
Sydney 5½s '55	43	33¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	41⅞	41⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅛	103½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	48	48
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	51⅞	51⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38⅛	38⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	47	47
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102	101⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	18⅛	18⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27¼	27¼
Vienna 6s '52	47⅛	47⅛
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	85½	85¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	27⅛	27⅛

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Air Invest cv pf	3½	3½	3½
1 Ala Pow $7 pf	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Alum Co Am	29¾	27	27
4 Alum Goods	9¼	9	9½
2 Am Cap pr pf	43	43	43
1 Am Cit P&L A	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞
1 Am Cit P&L B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Am Cyan B	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
1 Am Dept St	½	½	½
1 Am Founders	½	½	½
28 Am Gas & El	27⅞	26½	27⅞
7 Am Light & T	15½	15¼	15¼
9 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
7 Am Sup Power	2	2	2
1 Am Sup P 1 pr	45	45	45
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1	1	1
†50 As G&El ctf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4 As G&El A	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
1 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 As Tel Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26 Atlas Util	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
B			
4 Ben Ind Loan	9⅛	9	9
9 Blue Ridge	1	1	1
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	19½	19½	19½
C			
10 Cab & Wire A	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Cab & Wire pf	1½	1½	1½
2 Centrif Pi	2½	2½	2½
402 Cities Service	4	3⅞	3⅞
3 Cit Serv pf	31⅞	31⅞	31¾
†10 Colum G&E cv pf	62	62	62
5 Comwlth Edis	72⅞	72¼	72¼
4 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Cons G&E Balt	53½	53	53
1 Cont Shar cvt pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Coon-Pess pf A	5	4⅞	5
2 Cord Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Crown C Intl A	2	2	2
D			
4 De Forest	½	½	½
†75 Derby Oil pf	15	15	15
1 Driver-Harris	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
E			
2 East Gas & F	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
112 El Bond & Sh	13½	12¼	12¼
1 El Bond & Sh pf	38	38	38
2 Elect Sh pf	31¾	31½	31¾
1 Emp G&F 7 pf	22⅞	22	22⅞
F			
3 Ford M Can A	8¼	8	8¼
2 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
6 Founda Forgn A	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
G			
1 Gen Alloys	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Glen Alden	8	8	8
24 Goldman Sachs	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 Gorh Mfg vic	11	11	11
70 Gt Atl & P nv	125	125	125
3 Gulf Oil Pa	31½	30⅛	30⅛
H			
3 Hall Lamp	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Holling Gold	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Hudson Bay M&S	1½	1½	1½
1 Humble Oil	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Hygrade Fd	3⅛	3	3⅛
I			
1 Ill P & L $6 pf	43½	43	43
6 Imp Oil Can	8	8	8
220 Ins Co N Am	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Insuran Sec	¾	¾	¾
†30 Int'l Hyd-El pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
20 Internat Pet	10½	10⅛	10⅛
1 Inter Sup Pow	5	5	5
2 Inter Util war	1-16	1-16	1-16
L			
4 Leonard Oil	¼	¼	¼
2 Lib McN & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†40 Lindsay Lt	6	6	6
2 Lone Star Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13 Louis L & E	11-16	9-16	11-16
M			
1 Mapes Cons	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½
†50 Mass Ut As cv pf	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Mid West Util	½	½	½
1 Mo-Kans P L	¼	¼	¼
4 Mount Prod	2½	2½	2½
N			
5 Nat Am Co	1	1	1
4 Nat Avia	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1 Nat Container	5	5	5
50 †Nat P&L 6% pf	61	61	61
1 Nat Rub Mch	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Nat Sug Ref	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10 †New Eng Pow pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Newmont Min	8	8	8
25 Niag Hud Pow	4½	4⅜	4½
4 Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Niag Shares Md	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Nor States P 7 pf	70½	70½	70½
P			
1 Pennroad	1¾	1¾	1¾
17 Phoenix Sec	¾	⅝	¾
2 Pilot Radio A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Plymouth O	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1 Pratt & Lam	12½	12½	12½
10 Pub Ut Hold war	1-32	1-32	1-32
†10 Pure Oil pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
R			
1 Radio Prod	2	2	2
2 Relian Intl A	¾	¾	¾
1 Relian Manage	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Rep Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
S			
5 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 St Regis Pap	2¾	2½	2½
7 Salt Cr Prod	3½	3½	3½
3 Sec Allied Corp nv	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Segal Lock	¾	¾	¾
3 Seiberling Rpb	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
4 Shenandoah	½	½	½
1 Shenandoah pf	7	7	7
†10 Singer Mfg	97	97	97
2 So Penn Oil	12½	12½	12½
1 So Cal Ed A pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
39 Stand Oil Ind	17⅞	16⅞	17½
3 Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
30 Swift Co (2)	10½	10⅛	10⅛
46 Swift Int (3)	15⅛	14½	14⅞
1 Syrac W Mch B	2	2	2
T			
1 Tampa El (2.24)	21	21	21
1 Tastyeast A	½	½	½
2 Technicolor	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Teck-Hugh G (.60)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	2	2	2
14 Unit Founders	1	⅞	1
17 United Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
16 Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼
2 Unit Gas pf	31¾	30¼	30¼
5 Un Lt ¾ Pow A	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 U S Elec Pow	¾	⅝	¾
†75 U S Play Cd	13¾	13¼	13¾
2 Unit Verde	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Util Power & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
W			
†25 Welch Grape	33	33	33
2 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Woolworth Ltd	10	10	10
Y			
1 Yukon Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	Last
2 Ala Pow 4½s'67	78½	78½	78½
2 Ala Pow 5s'56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Alumin Co 5s'52	82½	82½	82½
6 Am Cmwlth P 6s'40	2½	2½	2½
1 Am&Cont Corp 5s'43	50½	50½	50½
1 Am El&Pow 6s'57A	28¾	28¾	28¾
14 Am G&E 5s 2028	78	77¼	77¼
1 Am G&Pow 5s'53	19	19	19
14 Am Pw&Lt 6s 2016	62¾	62¼	62¾
12 Am Roll 5s'48	38	36	36
10 Appalach Pow 5s '56	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
8 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	78½	78¼	78¼
10 Asso Elec 4½s '53	40	39¼	40
3 A G&E 5½s'38inv ctf	21	20½	20½
7 Asso G&E 5s '50	23½	23	23½
15 Asso G&E 5s '68	22½	22	22½
16 Asso G&E 4½s '49C	21⅛	20½	20¾
2 Asso Hdwe 6½s '33	25¾	25½	25¾
10 Asso Rayon 5s '50	27½	27½	27½
3 Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44C	33⅛	32½	33
5 Asso Tel Ut 6s '33	45	43½	43½
3 Asso Tel&T 5½s'55A	47¼	46	47¼
4 Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	88	87½	88
2 Birming Elec 4½s '68	74	74	74
3 Birming Gas 5s '59	58	58	58
1 Blackst V G&E5sE'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	103⅜	102¼	102¼
4 Caro P&L 5s '56	72¾	71½	72¾
5 Cent Ill P S 4½s '67F	60⅞	60½	60½
2 Cent P & L 5s '56	53	53	53
1 Cent Pub Ser 5½s'49	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	27½	26⅞	27½
25 Cent St El 5s '48	26½	25⅛	26¼
7 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi Dis El 4½s '70 A	67	67	67
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	34¾	34½	34¾
67 Cities Ser 5s '50	33⅝	32¾	33
5 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	41	40⅞	41
17 Cit Ser Pw 5½s '52	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞
9 Cleve El Illum 5s '39	103	102⅞	103
1 Comw Ed 5s '53 A	97	97	97
3 Comw Ed 5s '54 B	97	96¾	96⅞
2 Comw Ed 4½s '56 C	87	86½	87
1 Comw Ed 4½s '57 D	85	85	85
5 Comw Ed 4½s '60 E	88	87¼	88
17 Comw Ed 4s '81 F	80	79¾	80
6 Comw Sub 5½s A '48	51	50½	50½
5 Con Gas Balt 4s '31	91	91	91
2 Con G Util 6½s'43 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
28 Cons Pow 4½s '58	95⅞	91	95
26 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	56½	56	56½
2 Cont Oil 5½s '37	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
31 Crane Co 5s '40	62	61	61
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Cudahy P 5s '46	98	98	98
3 Detroit C G 5s '50 B	82½	82¼	82½
3 DixCGas6½s'37A ww	70	69¾	70
13 DuquesneLtg4½s'57B	98¼	98¼	98¼
22 East Util Inv 5s'54A	18¼	17⅞	18
4 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
17 Elec P&L 5s 2030	48	40	40
5 Empire O&R 5½s'42	34½	34	34½
1 Erie Ltg 5s'67	97	97	97
6 Fed Water 5½s'54	38⅛	38	38
2 FirestoneCotMls'48	66⅛	66	66
2 Firestone Tire 5s '42	74¾	74¾	74¾
19 Fla P&L 5½s '79A	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 Gatineau Pw 5s'56	62	61¾	62
3 Gatineau Pw 6s '41	58¼	57⅞	58¼
23 GenMotAccep5s'32	99	98¾	99
4 GenMotAccep5s'33	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
3 GenMotAccp5s'35	97½	97½	97½
1 GenPbUtil6½s'56	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
27 GenPbUtil6½s'33	31	30	31
3 GenCarolPow'32	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
3 GeoPow&Lt5s'78	51	51	51
5 Gillette 5s '40	90	90	90
2 Gobel (A) 6½s'35A	60	60	60
2 GrandTrunk6½s'36	98	98	98
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	93	92½	92½
4 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61B	85	84⅛	84⅛
2 Hood Rub 7s '36	51½	51½	51½
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	39	39	39
3 Ho U&P 4½s '81E	83¼	83½	83½
1 Hyrd Po Ni F 5s'51	100	100	100
13 Ill P&Lt 5s '56C	60⅞	60¼	60½
6 Ill Po&Lt 5½s '57	81	80⅞	81
12 Ill P&Lt 6s '53A	65½	64⅞	65
14 Ind Oil 6s '39	83	82½	83
1 Ind El 6s '47	82	82	82
2 Ind E 5s '51 C	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Ind & Mich 5s '57	95	94¾	95
14 Ind Serv 5s '63 A	28	28	28
10 Indpls P&L 5s '57A	82	82	82
9 Insull Ut In 6s '40B	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Int Po Sec 7s '33 D	88	88	88
6 Int Po Sec 7s '57E	70	69⅞	69⅞
6 Int Sec Am 5s '47	50⅛	50	50
13 Inters Pow 5s '57	57⅞	57	57⅞
2 IntPubSvc 4½s '58	62¼	62	62¼
2 IntPubSvc 5s '56D	69	69	69
15 Invest Co 5s '47A xw	63½	63¼	63¼
2 Iowa-Nb L&P 5s '57	78	76	76
1 Iowa P&L 4½s '58A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
4 JerC P&L 4½s '61C	78¾	78	78
6 JerCentP&L 5s '47B	91	90¼	91
1 KanEoPow 6s '37A	79½	79½	79½
1 Ky Util 6½s '48D	76	76	76
10 Ky Util 5s '69I	67	66½	67
3 Ky Util 5s '61H	65½	65½	65½
2 Kop G&C 5½s '50	71½	71½	71½
3 Kop G&C 5s '47	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Kresge 5s '45	91	91	91
5 Louis P&L 5s '57	81½	81	81
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	85	85	85
2 Mass Gas 5s '55	81	78½	78½
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	72	71	72
1 MichAssoTel 5s A	53½	53½	53½
8 MidWestUtil 5s '32	6½	6¼	6½
5 MidWestUtil 5s '33	4	4	4
2 MidWestUtil 5s '34	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
2 MidWestUtil 5s '35	3½	3½	3½
2 Minn Gen El 5s '34	103⅜	100¾	100⅞
3 Minn P&L 4½s'78	75	75	75
5 Miss P&L Co 5s'57	67½	66	66
15 Miss Fic Pw 5s'51	94½	94¼	94¼
4 Monong WP 5½'53B	62½	61	62½
7 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	87⅝	86⅞	87⅛
5 Natl El Pw 5s'73	18	17½	18
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	64	64	64
2 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	23¼	22½	22½
3 Nev Cal El 5s '56	65⅜	65¼	65¼
25 New Eng G&E 5s '50	49½	48¼	49½
15 N E G&E 5s '48	51¾	47½	49
4 N E G&E 5s '47	50½	48¼	50½
3 N E Pow 5½ '54	50½	50	50
11 New Eng Pow 5s '48	49	47½	49
7 N Orl P S 4½'35	59⅞	59⅛	59½
2 N Y Ed 5s '31 C	103	102⅜	102⅜
9 N Y Pw & Lt 4½'67	89⅝	89½	89⅝
1 N Y St E&G4½'30	75	75	75
1 Nor Am L&P 5'34	78½	78½	78½
3 Nor Cont Ut 5½'48A	29⅛	28½	28½
2 Nor Am L&P 5s'35	70⅛	70	70
1 Nor Am L&P 5s '36	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Nor St Pow 5½s'40	83½	83½	83½
1 Nor St Pow 4½ '61	88	88	88
2 Nor West Pw 6s '60	15	15	15
2 Ohio Ed 5s '60	92	92	92
1 Ohio Pow 6s 2024	83	83	83
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	81	81	81
1 Okla P&W 5s A '48	56	56	56
5 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	102⅜	102	102⅜
7 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	91½	91¼	91¼
2 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	98	98	98
4 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	102⅜	102	102
4 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
5 Pac Inv 5s '48 A xw	64	64	64
4 Pac L&P 5s '42	102¼	102½	102½
3 Pac P&L 5s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Pac W Oil 6½s '43	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
5 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	73	73	73
5 Penn El 4s '71 F	71½	71½	71½
2 PennPubSer 6sC'47	90½	90½	90½
3 PennOP&L 5½s'54A	92¾	92½	92½
2 Peop L&P 5s'79ww	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Phila El Co 5s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 PhilaSubWat 5s'55	94½	94½	94½
2 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	78½	78½	78½
1 Proc & Gam 4½s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 PubSerNIll 4½s'80E	77	77	77
1 PubSerNIll 4½s'81F	77	77	77
6 PugSdP&L 5½s'49	70	68⅛	68⅛
2 PugSdP&L 4½s'50D	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞
6 Queens Gas 4½s '58	82	82	82
3 Ryerson & Son 5s '43	69¼	67	69¼
1 St Paul Gas Lt 5s'44	98	98	98
2 Shaw W&P 4½s'68 B	60	60	60
4 Shaw W&P 4½s'70 D	59	59	59
5 Sheffield Stl 5½s '48	56	52¼	56
2 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	99	99	99
6 So Cal Ed 5s'54	98¾	98⅝	98¾
8 So Nat Gas 6s '44	34	32⅛	34
2 So Nat Gas 6s '44 sta	33⅛	33⅛	33½
1 Souwest As T 5s A'61	48	48	48
4 Sou'west G&E 5s'57A	63	62	63
1 So'west P&L 6s2022A	62	62	62
18 Stand G&E 6s '35	57	57	57
3 Stan G&E 6s'35 conv	58¾	58⅛	58¾
10 Stand G&E 5s '51	50½	50	50¼
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	50½	49¾	50½
5 Stand Inv 5½s '39	60	60	60
1 Stand Inv 5s'37 xw	60	60	60
4 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	46	45½	46
2 Stand Tel 5½s '43	33	33	33
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Swift & Co 5s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Tenn El Pw 5s '56	86⅜	86	86⅜
5 Tex El Serv 5s '60	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	13	13	13
4 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	82	82	82
2 Tex P&Lt 5s '37	97¾	97	97¾
1 Tri Util 5s '79	½	½	½
1 TwinCyRTr 5½s'52A	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Ulen & Co 6s '44	15	14¾	15
4 UnGlfCorp 5s '50	90¼	90	90¼
4 UnitEl NJ 4s '49	93⅛	93	93
4 Un Lt&P 6s '75	46¾	45	46¾
12 Un Lt&Rys 5½s '52	44½	44	44½
27 Un Lt&Rys 5s '32	100¼	100	100
2 Un Lt&Rys 6s '52 A	78⅛	76	76
1 Un P Serv 6s '42 A	2½	2½	2½
7 U S Rub 6s '33	63½	63	63½
6 Virg P S 5½ '46 A	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
3 Virg Pub Ser 5s '50B	55¾	55¼	55¼
4 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A	44	43	43½
12 W Un G&E 5½s '55A	78	76¼	76¼
1 York Rys 5s '37	79	79	79

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
7 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	33	33	33
5 Agri Mtg Bb 7s '47	33	33	33
1 Baden Con M 7s '51	20	20	20
2 Bue Air Pr 7½s '47	36	36	36
2 Bue Air Pr 7s '52	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1 Danish Con 5½s '55	68½	68½	68½
2 Danzig Port 6½s '52	37	37	37
1 Europ El 6½ '65 xw	42	42	42
12 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	22	21⅝	22
4 Farm Nat Mtg 7s '63	17	16½	17
9 Finland RMBk 6s '61	39	38	39
8 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	22⅛	22	22⅛
5 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	21	20¾	21
1 Hanover St 6½s '49	18	18	18
14 Hung-Lt-B 7½'63AC	30	29½	29½
32 It Sup Pw 6s'63 Axw	33	32¾	33
18 Mansfeld M&S 7s'41	81	81	81
2 Mnsfld M&S 7s'41xw	20	20	20
1 Prussia El 6s'54	18	18	18
1 Santa Fe Arg 7s'45	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
30 Saxon Pb Wks 5s'32	38	35	35
3 Terni Elec 6½s'53	50¾	50	50¾
15 Unit El Ser 7s'56xw	50	50	50
1 Unit Indust 6s'45	20½	20½	20½

†Actual sales. xdEx-dividend. exFirst sale since exdividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPaid so far this year.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
May	5.79	5.79	5.71	5.74	+.01
July	5.89	5.90	5.82	5.88	+.02
October	6.14	6.16	6.06	6.08	+.01
December	6.30	6.32	6.20	6.22	...
January	6.37	6.37	6.29	6.31	+.01
March	6.53	6.54	6.45	6.47	...

Spots 5.90 unchanged. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.76b	5.75	5.75	5.71b	—.03
July	5.87	5.88	5.81	5.82	—.03
October	6.11	6.12	6.04	6.05	—.02
December	6.23	6.27	6.18	6.19	—.01
January	6.32a	6.33	6.28	6.26b	—.01
March	6.40b	6.49	6.41	6.41	—.02

a—Ask. b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	....	....	....	5.82	—.01
July	5.98	5.98	5.92	5.94	...
October	6.21	6.22	6.14	6.16	...
December	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.30	+.01
January	6.41	6.41	6.37	6.37	...
March	6.57	6.57	6.52	6.52	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	4.41	4.42	4.40	4.41	+.11
July	4.35	4.40	4.34	4.37	+.11
October	4.38	4.42	4.38	4.30	—.10
December	—	—	—	4.43	—.10
January	4.43	4.48	4.43	4.45	—.10
March	4.49	4.51	4.49	4.50	—.09

Spots 4.64, up 11 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	58.20d	56.50	—
October	58.50d	56.50	—
November	58.50d	56.50	—
December	59.10d	56.80	—
January	59.40d	57.10	—
February	59.70d	57.50	—
March	60.00d	57.50	—

d—Offered. Tone at close, quiet.

BRILL CORP. INCOME

Brill Corporation (controlled by American Car & Foundry Company) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, reports net income from all sources of $230,614 after taxes, etc., equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to less than 1 cent a share on the 217,288 no-par shares of class A stock. This compares with $330,362, or 33 cents a share on the class A stock, in 1930.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy; list sags slightly under profit-taking.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments extend rally.

Curb: Irregular; oils firm.

Foreign exchange: Firm; European rates advance.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying; local covering.

Sugar: Firm; Cuban support.

FOREIGN

Berlin—Prices were firm on the Boerse today, with slight reactions at the close.

London—Stock exchange closed.

Paris—The Bourse will remain closed on Saturdays until next November.

DIVIDENDS

Van Raalte Company, Incorporated, declared a dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred on account of accumulations, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

Patterson-Sargent Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 7—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May 7	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .69⅝	$ .68⅛	$ .93¼
Corn 2 yellow	.45¾	.44⅛	.76¾
Oats 2 white	.34¾	.33¼	.39¾
Flour	4.30	4.30	4.70
Beef family	13.25	13.25	16.00
Pork	16.50	16.50	24.50
Lard	.0500	.0495	.0890
Cotton mid up	.0590	.0565	.0980
Zinc	.0250	.0257	.0325
Iron	14.84	15.50	17.76
Steel bil pitt	7.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.05¾	.0575	.09
Tin	.2312	.1900	.2325
Rubber	.03⅛	.0300	.0637
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0400
Print cloth	.02⅛	.0250	.0400
Sugar	.0375	.0390	.0400

DUKE POWER CO.

Duke Power Company and subsidiary utility companies for year ended Dec. 31, 1931, reports net income of $4,953,778 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with $6,017,512 in 1930.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

TO MANUFACTURERS

Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines. We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.

WARREN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
60-62 Hobson Street
AUCKLAND, N. Z.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 32 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identify covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WHIPPED CREAM FUDGE—Want the recipe? Easily made, always perfect, never a failure. Some day perhaps your own profitable business—a fudge shop. Send one dollar for recipe and instructions—recipe offered by one with years of experience creating fine candies.

LORA'S, Box 575, Tacoma, Wash.

PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 1707 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful home, 10 rooms, insulated and sound proofed with celotex throughout, charming California garden; most exclusive Beverly Hills district; will sell furnished or lease. HEmp. 4837. MRS. KLUMB, 1851½ Canyon Drive, Los Angeles.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; bonded service. 6253 Hollywood Blvd. GR. 3223.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN opportunity to build a permanent and lucrative personal business is offered by a publisher of leading trade and business papers who needs representation in many sections of U. S., to secure subscriptions and trade information; compensation on liberal commission basis; complete lists furnished and territory protected. For full information write ROBBINS PUBLICATIONS, 9 East 38th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

THE HOME BUREAU

87 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Ken. 5869.—Furnished rooms and apartments; also have very attractive furnished house at Watch Hill, R. I.; will do shopping and furnish tourist's guide.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman, with business and travel experience, middle aged, active, desires position as companion, preferably with Christian Scientists; excellent references; free to go anywhere. A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT, League, Int. Labour Bureau, Juventute, called the children's stamps, Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps. Lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS—WOMEN

MAN to sell paper flyers to restaurants, etc., as side line; commission basis. AMERICAN CARD COMPANY, 16 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

APARTMENTS & FURNISHINGS

BROOKLINE WIDOWER

will rent or sell home furnishings and car; furnishings by Paine, 2 years old; would give up apartment as is; 5 rooms, shower, fireplace and garage; Longwood Tower section, 5 minutes to South Station; excellent opportunity for couple contemplating marriage, professional or business man. Call ASPinwall 7936, Brookline, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—Small furnished apartment, central, sublet; furniture for sale reasonable. Caledonia 5-3942, 9 a. m.-6 p. m.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Copley Square—Unusual opportunity, 2 rooms now occupied in attractively furnished 4-room apartment practically pay rent, leaving free 2 delightful rooms, each with day bed; quiet, sunny fireplace, elevator, piano, radio; fine neighbors; will sublet for year or longer. Tel. 7-9 p. m., Comm. 1643; references.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sublet cool apartment, 1 room, alcove, kitchenette, furnished, including silver, linen; overlooking Fenway. Ken. 3513, Suite 28, 28 Audubon Road.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
(Continued)

BOSTON—To let, furnished, 1 room, alcove, kitchenette and bath, front; 2 steps from Ye Lantern Restaurant; near Christian Science church; terms low; references given and required. A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent, completely furnished 7 rooms, front piazza, garage; excellent neighborhood, near Coolidge Corner; June to October; rent reasonable. Asp. 3627.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 Fifth Avenue, to October 1st, large, open fireplace, bath, kitchenette, radio and linen. Ring bell 8 or superintendent.

N. Y. C.—Elegantly furnished at 452 Riverside Drive, Apt. 52, 3 rooms, bath, Frigidaire. Apply or address MRS. MARY A. MAC FARLAND.

N. Y. C.—Sublet attractively furnished 4-room apartment; near church and park, $75. 7 West 65th St. Trafalgar 7-5545.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

9 Minutes from Wall St.

Twenty from Grand Central and Times Square. 16-story apartment hotel, now under direction of Reliance Property Management, Inc. Rooms tastefully decorated. No high buildings to cut off air and sunlight. Fine view of harbor. Electric refrigeration. Penthouse-solarium, roof terraces.

Close to shopping district, schools, churches, theatres, 1½ blocks from Nevins Street subway station (express stop for East and West Side New York), one block from Long Island Railroad (direct route to beaches).

Large 1-room apartments and 2 and 3-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, each with serving pantry. Surprisingly low rentals.

The GRANADA
Ashland Place and Lafayette Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone STerling 3-2000

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., CUSTER ARMS, 671 Palmer Avenue, overlooking parkway, 4, 5, 6 rooms (3 baths), dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., LOCUST ARMS, 59 Locust Avenue—Elevator apartments, overlooking Long Island Sound; 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, sun porches, roof terrace; refrigeration included in rentals. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

PELHAM, N. Y., PELHAM GABLES, 305 Sixth Avenue—Elevator apartments, large, sunny 4-5 rooms; $75 up; electric refrigeration included in rentals; dining alcoves. Call or phone Pelham 0225.

TO LET—6-room apartment with garage in Milton, Mass., 5 minutes from rapid transit. Call Milton 0570 evenings after 7.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—BACK BAY
7 Haviland Street

5-room apartment, steam heat, janitor service; excellent condition, moderate rent; convenient to subway. Call MR. HELLER, Lafayette 7185.

BOSTON, Fenway 70 and 74; 1, 2 or 3-room apartments with kitchenette, dinette; refrigeration, furnished or unfurnished. Apply JANITOR, Commonwealth 7699.

BOSTON, 114 Fenway—5-room apartment, cool, pleasant, unfurnished or comfortably furnished; quiet location; outlook directly on Fenway. Apply JANITOR.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7-room apartment, electric refrigeration, janitor service, back porch. 24 Strathmore Rd. Call Regent 5256 or Milton 5865.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 3-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

Exceptional Value Even Now

ALLSTON, MASS.—Four rooms, shower bath, free refrigeration, porcelain sink, elevator, free parking, restricted. Apply Suite 2, 1391 Commonwealth Ave. Stadium 4058 and 7049.

LONG BEACH, 347 West Market—Two-family house, all improvements; 5 rooms furnished; 6 rooms unfurnished. Inquire KARPF, 1023 6th Ave., New York City. Wi 7-5885.

NEW YORK CITY—Duplex garden apartment, 4 very large rooms, 2 baths, grand piano, radio, Electrolux; garden 20x40. SCHULTZ, 6 Van Nest Place. Phone Wat. 9-5437.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

Tetlow Hall Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished in the Fenway, in educational center, corner Evansway and Tetlow St., 1 minute from Huntington Ave., 5 minutes from Christian Science church; 10 minutes from Boylston St. subway; a beautiful corner suite, of large living room, large adjoining dining hall, large bedroom, kitchenette, bath, refrigeration; also another apartment of 1 large front living, kitchenette and bath; fine tenants, excellent janitor service; practically a suburban home, surrounded by open space, right in the city; absolute quiet; easily sublet in summer to students or nurses. Tel. Longwood 8546.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Attractive, sunny, modern upper 6-room apartment; garage; quiet; near transportation, stores, etc.; $50. Tel. Belmont 3531-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD CABRIOLET 1930; 1700 miles; $300; terms arranged. Apply MISS GREEN, 151 E. 37th, New York. Caledonia 5-3032.

BEAUTY SHOPS

Permanent Waving

by experts and specialists featuring Frederic process; hair tested; all branches of beauty culture. Ask for booklet. BANWOOD BEAUTY PARLOR, 180 Lexington Avenue, New York City. ASH 4-8214.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LOG CABINS to let at Spruce Shores, Boothbay, Maine; electrically equipped and with every modern convenience; located in spruce growth on Linekin Bay; also a few shore lots for sale. Further information upon request. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Maine.

ON BUZZARDS BAY

IN POCASSET, MASS.—5-room cottage, all improvements; beautiful location. H. W. ANNABLE, 120 Waban Ave., Waban, Mass. Center Newton 1607-M.

SUMMER cottage, near Lake Cochituate, elec., screened porch, fireplace, garage; $50 per month. A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO RENT for summer, small cottage, 4 rooms, sleeping porch, modern conveniences, Lake Cochituate in Natick, fully furnished. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging, lawns taken care of. Call Bea. 3313.

COUNTRY BOARD

REFINED country home near Lucerne in Maine; situated on hill overlooking lake; excellent table; ideal spot to spend a vacation. Write Box T-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET—Lower portion of pleasant residence just off main thoroughfare between Reading and Stoneham; 5 rooms or 7; modern improvements; large yard; shade trees; garage space and garden plot. Write Box B-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-3234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

FARM PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Two farms, 115 acres, house, barn and hen houses, 2 maple sugar bushes, some timber and plenty of wood, 35 acres good plow land, 17-acre shady brook watered pasture, 30 hens, 2 horses included at $2000. C. M. WEBBER, Earlville, N. Y., R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USED set "My Bookhouse" and "My Travel Ship," in good condition. Write Box C-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Kennebunk Beach, Maine

Modern 12-room cottage facing beach, for rent or sale. W. O. LITTLEFIELD.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—For sale or to rent furnished home, 14 rooms, piazza, 30,000 feet land. Stadium 1833, or Box C-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

MOVING—Sacrificing imported rugs; 10-piece dining set $55; living, bedroom furniture; draperies, fireless cooker, dresses, fur and cloth coats. Beacon 3175, 9 Alton Pl., Brookline, Mass.

FURRIERS

FUR STORAGE 2% valuation; remodeling, repairing, relining; call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BY transfer, woman teacher holding promotion license in music; girls' school. Ca. 8-2329 (New York City).

HOUSES TO LET

BRAINTREE, MASS.—7-room house in country, 3 bedrooms and bath; 2½ acres of land; 2-car garage; abundance of fruit; beautiful view; $45. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONCORD, N. H.—Brick colonial house for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, furnished, everything the best, insulated walls; cool in summer; double garage; attractive grounds; rent $125 a month. MRS. C. A. SALTUS.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Furnished 7-room house; near Commonwealth Ave.; walking distance to Christian Science church.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—6-room English cottage for rent furnished for summer; lovely garden and trees; very near college and lake; rent reasonable. Phone Wellesley 0151-W.

INSURANCE

FRANCIS MARSH 2nd
40 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
Room 804 Tel. Hub 7530
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER
Fire—Liability—Surety Bonds

MOVING AND STORAGE

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.

"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."

10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4435. Boston

BAILEY BROS.

EXPERT movers of household furniture, office equipment and safes; careful handling; reasonable rates, estimates without obligation. 9 Elm Street, Boston, Mass. Tel. CAPitol 5686.

BLANCHARD
MOTOR TRANSPORT

Loads or part loads to or from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded, insured vans. LIB 3707. Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston.
Estimates without obligation.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLINE—Comfortably furnished private home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; easily accessible to Boston. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, West 42nd—Practitioner's sunny single office, whole-part time. Write Box A-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PATENTS

PATENT, Roadway Sander, to prevent autos skidding on slippery pavement. For information: 3579 W. 52nd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW

Tel. Woodstock, N. Y. 140 Woodstock, N. Y. In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet rest and study.
MRS. SIBYL WEINERT, Manager

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

DELAWARE, N. J., 80 miles from New York (near Delaware Water Gap); good train service; 9-room house and barn, bath, electricity, oil heat, etc.; also 2-family house rented. If interested write for information and particulars. Box C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST MILTON, MASS. — 7-room colonial house, 2-car garage, fenced-in yard for children; convenient to schools, stores, churches and 4 lines of transportation; want offer for quick sale. Milton 1095.



FOR SALE—Furnished cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section, overlooking Humarock Beach; 6 rooms bath, electric light, gas, fireplace; 2-car garage; trees, shrubbery, rose arbors, 2 extra building lots; $6500; exclusive neighborhood, 15 minutes to Marshfield Hills. Open Saturdays until 4 p. m., or tel. Kenmore 7759 Boston.

FOR SALE IN
BRAINTREE, MASS.

Brick veneer Dutch colonial house, overlooking surrounding country; clear view to ocean; very select neighborhood; heated garage, space for 3 cars attached, with auto washer and white sink; Stedman rubber floor in kitchen, breakfast room, pantry, back hall, toilet and bathroom, tile bathroom, shower bath, electric range, built-in electric refrigerator, clothes chute, basement laundry, hot-water heat, automatic oil burner, continuous hot water, fireplace; 12,500 feet land; a quiet, restful home; can be bought at a very attractive price provided substantial cash payment is made. Tel. Braintree 1700 or Weymouth 0217.

MIAMI, FLA.—For sale, furnished house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, located in northeast section just off Biscayne Boulevard; moderately priced. For information call 2-3994.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private apartment, exclusive section, sunny, piazza; convenient to trains and trolleys; references exchanged. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The Robert Lanchesters have reopened at 190 Harvard St.; rooms, private baths; garage; parking. Longwood 9158.

ROOM and board in beautiful suburb near Boston; excellent food; light, airy rooms; good air; comfortably furnished. Belmont 4219 (Mass.).

ROXBURY, MASS.—A sunny room large enough for 2; 2 windows, large closet; attention if needed; terms reasonable; near Christian Science church. Tel. Gar. 2712.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St. — Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, 7 Haviland St. — Near church; pleasant; continuous hot water; price $5; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. HILLMAN, Tel. Com. 1269.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms in quiet home, overlooking church; reasonable; transients welcomed; garage. Com. 9162.

BOSTON—Large, bright, extremely comfortable, 5 windows; suitable for couple or 2 persons; no better location in Boston. 34 Fenway.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Ave.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8128.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; close to church; transient or permanent. Apply B. M. GOUDY, Suite 1 only, 215 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, MAJOR, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright room; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 35 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Pleasant front room, first floor; housekeeping privileges. 110 Gainsborough St., Suite 1. Tel. Kenmore 5942 evenings.

BOSTON—Rooms; fine view; elevator. Mrs. Crankshaw, The Ilkley, 8 Cumberland St., Ken. 9854, before 3:30 and after 8 p. m.

BOSTON—Strangers met and comfortably located. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON—Comfortable side front room; reasonable; for business woman. Suite 2, 29 Gainsboro St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms at summer rental, single and double, in delightful location; cool, and open view; housekeeping privileges. Longwood 8022.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two large rooms, 3rd floor; separate kitchen; very reasonable; beautiful surroundings; parking or garage. Regent 1333.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Lady with furnished apartment would like to rent rooms, kitchen privileges; central residential location. Phone 2-5013.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THIS BARGAIN! Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 18 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street. Enjoy the luxuries of our SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN ROOF SOLARIUM Large Sunlit Rooms, Full Hotel Service $10 TO $20 WEEKLY THE PIERREPONT PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN B. M. T. to Borough Hall MAin 4-5500

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., near Franklin Park—Large room in quiet home, kitchen privileges; ideal for business woman; 15 minutes to center of Boston. Phone Endicott 6742.

MAGNOLIA, MASS., Oakes Ave.—Attractive suites or single rooms, with or without bath; week, month or season; exclusive; homelike. E. P. BROWN. Phone 1557-R.

MELROSE, MASS., 21 Orient Ave.—Large, light, furnished rooms, single, bath floor; beautiful location in private family of 2 adults. Tel. Melrose 1142-W.

N. Y. C. 125 Riverside Drive—Room, private bath, or suite; river view; light, quiet; desirable for summer. End. 2-8285.

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Room for lady. Telephone Stuyvesant 9-7740.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 10 years in last situation; Philadelphia or South Jersey. JOHN PARKER, 1000 White Horse Pike, Oaklyn, New Jersey. Phone Collingswood 2707-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN experienced, capable woman, excellent cook, free to go anywhere, would like position of responsibility as housekeeper or homemaker; best references. Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARE children or light housework. Tel. Sus. 7-9691, or write GRACEY, 152 W. 78th St., New York City.

COMPANION housekeeper, middle-aged woman, desires good home, reasonable salary; good plain cook; good references. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CULTURED young woman desires position, familiar with farm activities; business experience and managing help; good references; daughter 11. CONSHORS, 30 South Union, Cranford, N. J.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as children's nurse; Christian Scientists preferred. Box C-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER — Experienced American woman as companion housekeeper for lady or position in adult family; good cook; capable taking charge. Box C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady wishes position, secretary; companion; traveled extensively; good attendant; references. Box W-100, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as attendant, care of children or household helper; experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Needham 0272-W.

REFINED young Swiss woman wishes position as governess, nursery governess or companion; would go west; experienced traveler; drives car; French, German; excellent references. Write Box S-26, Room 1604, 270 Madison Av., New York City.

REFINED young Swiss woman available as camp councillor, thorough understanding of outdoor sports; fluent French and German; drives car. Write Box N-7, Room 1604, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

BETHEL LODGE, NORTH WOBURN, MASS. —Board children; supervision; near swimming; good food; Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable rates. Wob. 0540-W.

WANTED—Summer boarders, tourists; attractive, quiet home; Evangeline Land; home cooking, fishing; garage; moderate. MRS. FOSS, "Inglewood," Wilmot, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY, MASS.

Old Duxbury—Seashore and Country combined. Duxbury Bay is an ideal place for your young people to sail and swim. Bay or ocean bathing. One hour from Boston by business men's train. Pleasing environment; yachting; golf; day camps for your children.
For rent furnished for the summer, a very attractive modern summer residence in the best section of Powder Point. House has on the lower floor large living room with open fireplace, large dining room with open fireplace, kitchen, maid's dining room, guest room and bath. On the upper floor there are four masters' rooms with two additional baths and two maids' rooms with complete bath. Man's quarters in the garage. Ample piazza room and wonderful view of the bay. Photos on request. This can be rented for about one-half the former price.
Full information in regard to properties for sale and to rent for the summer sent promptly on request. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury Mass. Telephone Duxbury 120.

CAPE COD—Owner of large tract of land to sell a few widely separated lots, large or small but no crowding; overlooks lake and ocean; near State Highway but secluded; lots from $200 to $500 or completed summer bungalows; references; advertised only in the Monitor. Box V-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Cosy Country Homes Long Season

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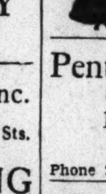
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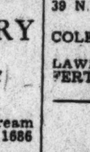
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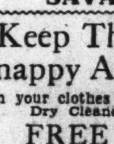
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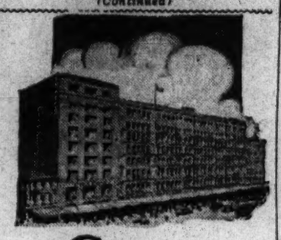
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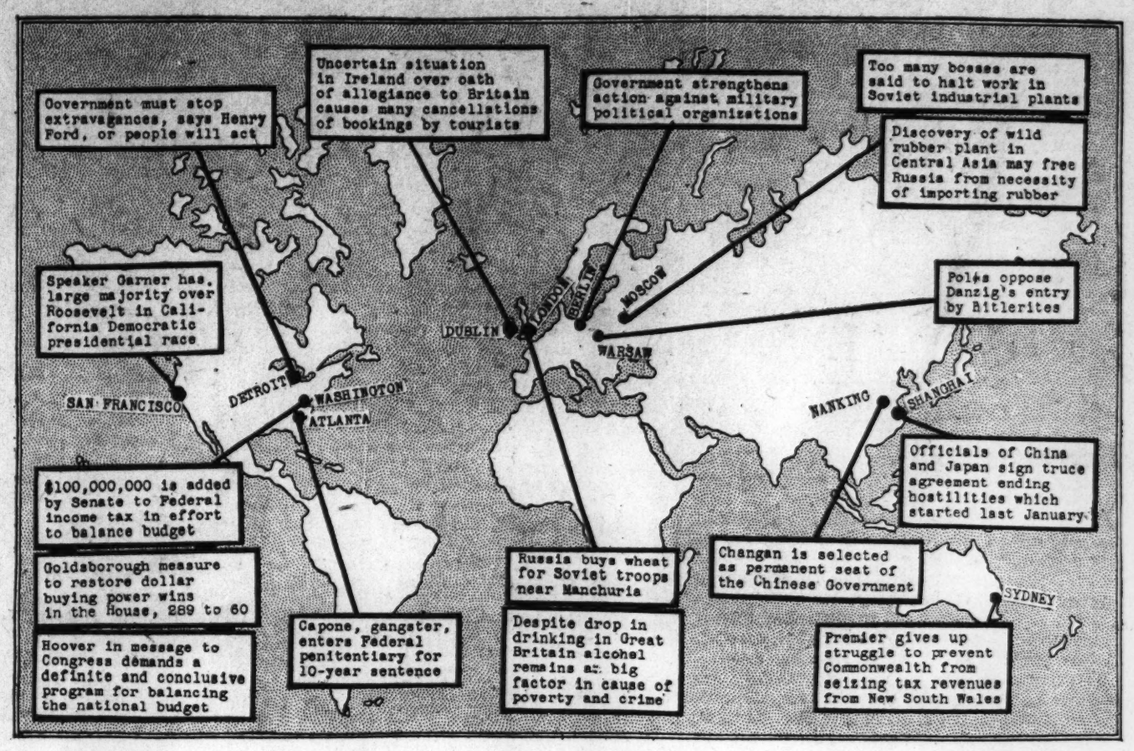
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Wilson's Warbler
(Sylvania pusilla)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Alaska and Nova Scotia to Panama, nesting chiefly north of the United States, migrating southward in September and northward in May.

Distinguishing features: Males with a black cap and yellow forehead; olive-green upper parts; rich yellow beneath. Females and immature birds similar but lacking the black crown.

Here is a cheery little visitor that arrives with the apple blossoms. Though exceedingly expert at capturing insects on the wing, it has nothing else in common with the flycatchers, for unlike this group of birds. Wilson's warbler scorns to return to the same perch from which it spied its dinner. Then, too, bright yellow underparts is no characteristic of the true flycatcher!

With almost disdainful swiftness it passes northward in the spring to nest in the Canadian zone. Here it places a deeply cupped and substantial nest on the ground or among low bushes. Four or five grayish eggs sprinkled with cinnamon—brown spots on the larger end—are laid in June. In keeping with the appetite of the warblers for insects, they keep house usually near some sluggish stream or bogland where myriads of winged hexapods may be easily captured.

Winthrop Packard describes the blackcap's song as "a rapid, bubbling warble, which, to some observers, suggests that of the yellow warbler." Another speaks of its "ringing clarity," which is reminiscent of the song of the northern water thrush.

This little bird is a typical member of the wood warbler family, which is a large group of birds generally smaller than the English sparrow and dressed in garments of yellow, olive, black and white, blue-gray or green. All are exceedingly active tree-top inhabitants, noticeably graceful and sweet-toned, especially during the spring migration, when even city trees are alive with their presence.

Though unknown to all but sincere bird lovers, a pair of opera glasses and a good book or teacher by your side will soon enable you to identify a considerable list of warblers in a few hours of study. Dawn is the best time for observation. The songsters are wide awake and extremely active. They seem to make a big racket for their size, as they invite you to get out of bed and come watch their riot of play.

Worth Knowing

SHIPS OF THE DESERT



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Following the trend of radio-equipped liners, trains, and motor-cars, radio sets are now part of the equipment of many camels crossing the Sahara Desert.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

COURTESY is itself a form of service. By gentleness of manner, by an unobtrusive sympathy, by thoughtfulness for others in little things, we may smooth the roughness of life.
—R. W. DALE.

In Lighter Vein

Why He Was Promoted

Guest: "This room looks to me like a cell."

Bellboy (politely): "Well, it's all a matter of what a person's used to."

Tears of Fun

"What's your little brother weeping about?" asked the visitor.

"He isn't really crying," replied the little girl. "He was just trying to make an onion bounce like a rubber ball."—*Pathfinder.*

The Prophecy

Client: "I know the evidence is strongly against my innocence, but I have $50,000 to fight the case."

Lawyer: "As your attorney, I assure you that you'll never go to prison with that amount of money."

And he didn't; he went there broke.—*Capper's Weekly.*

A Common Fault

The lecturer asked his little girl if she liked his address, and she said "No."

"Well, what did you like—the first part?"

"Yes."

"Did you like the last part?"

"Yes."

"Well, what part didn't you like?"

"Oh," said she, "there was too much middle."—*Christian Register.*



Hummel, Hamburg

Announcer: "Here in the studio are gathered four Cossacks in their wonderful, artistic uniforms—they will now sing some songs from their picturesque native land."

Another Mistake

Little Boy (calling father at office): "Hello, who is this?"

Father (recognizing son's voice): "The smartest man in the world."

Little Boy: "Pardon me, I got the wrong number." — *Portland Advertising Spotlight.*

Good Hardware

"That looks like an old ax," said the vistor to the town's oldest inhabitant.

"It is, sir, it is. That ax is 75 years old. I bought it when I was a boy."

"The ax seems just as good as when you bought it, doesn't it?"

"Well," replied the inhabitant after a thoughtful pause, "it's had three new blades and five new handles, but, excepting for that she's just the same, sir, just the same."

The Secret

A motorist driving through Ireland was struck by the number of notices in Irish which he saw in every village.

"Tell me," he asked an old Irishman, "why do they have all these notices in this language?"

"Faith," came the reply, "I'm sure I don't know meself. You see, none of the people who can read can understand Irish, and the ones who understand Irish can't read!" — *Tit-Bits.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Data (W. E. R.)—The plural of "datum" is pronounced *day'-ta* (first *a* long as in *ace*, second as in *sofa*). Not *dat'-ta*. Incidentally, we read in an unexpected place recently: "With all *this* data before the engineers . . ." It should have been, of course, *these*.

Gratis (W. E. R.) — *Gray'-tis* (*a* long as in *ace*, *i* short as in *it*). Never *grat'-tis*. The expression "free gratis" is obviously an example of tautology which could be excelled only by adding "for nothing."

Ration (W. E. R.) — Yes, the *a* preferably is long, *ray'-shun* (*u* clipped as in *circus*). Webster's, however, cites *rash'-un* (*a* short as in *at*) as "the general military usage, both American and British."

Jugular (W. E. R.)—Forget about "jug" when pronouncing this word; sound it *joo'-gu-lar* (*oo* as in *food*, *u* "quick-long" as in *unite*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Culinary (W. E. R.) — *Ku'-lih-nay-ry* (*u* long as in *use*, *i* short as in *it*, *a* "quick-long" as in *mandate*). Avoid *kuhl'-ih-ner-y*.

Corporeal, corpse (W. E. R., who asks, "If it is *cahr-po'-re-al*, why not *cahrpse*?") — Because the particular *o* in the first is short as in *odd*—approximately the *ah* sound—and the *o* in the second is as in *orb*. The second word is sounded *caurpse* (*au* being the value of the caret *o*), but the first certainly is not *caur-paur'-e-ul*.

Trait (W. E. R., who asks if Bostonians drop the last *t*)—No; when they mention a *trate*, they are not given a *tray*.

Worsen (W. E. R., who spotted this word in The Christian Science Monitor, and asks if its use can be defended) — Webster's New International Dictionary lists this word as good usage, both as a transitive and an intransitive verb, and quotes examples of its use by Southey and Carlyle.

(We are sure W. E. R., in submitting the above words, was not so much inquiring correct usage as he was drawing attention to some pitfalls for the benefit of fellow readers; so thanks are due him.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

In Texas perjury is a capital offense?

Leather made of shark skin does not crack?

One million $1 bills would weigh about 2030 pounds?

More than half of the American population is found in the cities?

Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin all forbid hitch-hiking?

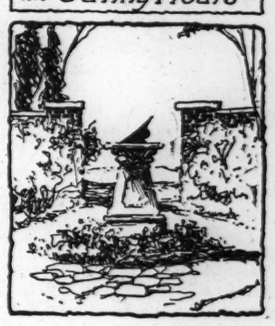
The first piano manufactured in the United States was made in Philadelphia in 1775 by John Behrent?

There are 435 members in the United States House of Representatives?

North Kingston, R. I., was the birthplace of Gilbert Stuart, famous American artist?

The per capita consumption of meat in the United States averages more than one-third of a pound a day?

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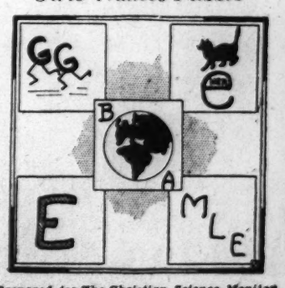
A bent-shouldered street sweeper politely and helpfully directs the elderly woman, lifts a small child over the curb, returns a dropped parcel to its owner—all with a gesture and air of simple, kindly dignity.

A taxi driver carries the baby of a tired mother up the apartment house steps, a street car conductor patiently explains the best way for a timid passenger to reach a certain location; a flower seller doffs his cap and escorts an inquirer to the next corner to point out the building sought.

On a large double-decked motorbus which travels from downtown Los Angeles to Westwood there is a conductor who must be invaluable to his company. Always he is patient, helpful, and happy. On rainy nights when all the passengers must ride inside this young man makes the trip an actual pleasure. What might have been a car full of uncomfortable homegoing workers becomes a friendly, sheltered group eager to aid and protect one another. The little mother and her youngsters are given places to sit; the small boy's walls are silenced by the aid of the stub from an old transfer book; a little girl is given a pretty box to amuse her; an irritated business man soon becomes the soothing companion of a fretting child; elderly women are carefully assisted on and off the bus and as each stop is called by this jolly conductor some unobtrusive witticism is tossed to his receptive audience.

His passengers depart with a smiling "Good-night" and he surely must enjoy a very good night after a day of such happy, helpful service—simply and joyously performed.

Girls' Names Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the five pictures represents a girl's name. Can you guess them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Game Puzzle:
Match, arrow, ruler, bread, label, eagle, seven (MARBLES).

Brevities

St. Louis Globe Dispatch: What this country needs is an odorless moth ball.

Arkansas Gazette: Anyway, two are living as cheaply as one did a couple of years ago.

San Francisco Chronicle: These times are normal, however, for the kind of people who wait for something to turn up.

Ohio State Journal: As disappointed as a locomotive engineer whose son gets a job as bus driver.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A National Crisis

PROBABLY the most uncomfortable place in the world just now, not excepting the throne of Yugoslavia or a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, is a seat in the United States House of Representatives. Members of that assembly, and of the Senate, too, for that matter, are under a crossfire of conflicting demands, a gas attack of high-pressure lobbying and a barrage of public criticism hardly comparable to anything ever experienced in warfare except by the famous Lost Battalion.

So serious is the bedlam into which the national legislative authority has been plunged, or has plunged itself, that the President of the United States has felt obliged to point out the incongruity of its actions, and the press has been less restrained in denunciation. Yet the nation has more of a stake in bringing order out of this chaos than in heaping scorn on the heads of distraught men. Hence it should try, if it cannot sympathize with them, at least to understand them and their predicament.

For the country at large has a share in the responsibility for the situation it now so heartily deplores. For years it has seen with relative indifference a growth of pressure politics, sectionalism and self-seeking. Political provincialism has forcibly narrowed the vision of men sent to Washington to make laws for the largest area men have ever attempted to govern by a democracy. Class and group interest has raised up voters' blocs, frequently based on selfishness, and the apathy of other voters has left such blocs doubly powerful. The issue is, as President Hoover says, one between the people and swarms of lobbyists.

Thus when members of Congress find the nation confronted with a situation virtually unprecedented in the experience of the present generation—an imperative necessity to economize and to levy unwontedly irksome taxes in the midst of a business crisis—they encounter buffetings from every side. Even interests which insist the budget must be balanced shriek with alarm when the tax-writer's pencil is pointed in their direction. Everywhere class organizations exert pressure to "let the other fellow pay" or "make us the channels of prosperity."

Blame for the situation cannot be placed solely on any one set of shoulders. Congressmen could have saved themselves much of this pulling and hauling if they had adopted the House Ways and Means Committee's plan for a general sales tax. Earlier, in election times, they could have talked to voters in terms of the national leadership expected of the cherished office instead of playing to galleries of self-seeking constituents. But the voters not infrequently have rejected men of vision and chosen their spokesmen in the national forum on a basis of petty ward politics.

The very governmental system, no doubt, falls short of perfection. When so conservative a man as Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania talks of the desirability of a dictatorship, others may be forgiven for wishing a structure furnishing something more like parliamentary responsibility. But it is not a question now of placing blame on the system, the Chief Executive, the members of Congress or their constituents.

The United States must make the system work. It must meet the emergency with the machinery it has. Men of courage, vision and responsibility will make even a poor system work. Men of petty, volatile or vacillating mien will make shipwreck even of a good system.

There must be an upsurging of peacetime patriotism, an electrifying of the willingness of the people, as groups and as a whole, to share the national burdens, to forswear the too common attitude of overmuch concern about themselves, to pull together and take pride in doing their part, and more if need be, for the general well-being.

In this renascence the people have a right to look to their Senators and Representatives in Congress for leadership. These men should show the courage to strike out in the direction clearly demanded by events and good conscience, the direction pointed by the President and their own leaders. They must resolve to set the ship of state on an even keel and on a course that will restore public confidence, and to say a determined "no" to such selfishness as may continue.

When they do so the public must be prepared to follow and support them. In fact, the historic temper of the American citizenship and the example of a similar crisis recently in Great Britain give reason to believe that the people will pull together when their legislative leaders pull themselves together.

Decibeling as a Sport

WHEN too many decibels get to rollicking around city streets it is time to cock up the "electric ear" and get a line on them. In all the larger cities of the United States experts have been engaged in taking a decibel census. Every little decibel is tagged in the process, and when the grand total of decibels in a given city has been calculated, checked and double-checked, an effort will be made to reduce their number.

For the benefit of those who have discovered that "decibel" has not arrived at the status of a "dictionary word," it may be well to state that a decibel is neither a set of chimes nor the winner of a beauty contest. It is the unit of sound intensity used by engineers in measuring noise. One little decibel's worth of noise would not make the hum for a lazy mosquito pursuing his way on a dark night in the woods of New Jersey. But a bunch of seventy-five or a hundred decibels is nothing less than a stimulant to the ear-muff market.

When a brass band, a train of trolley cars, a battery of riveters and a bunch of coloratura soprano steam whistles get into action at the same time and place, one may be able to gather up enough decibels to populate pandemonium and have a sufficient excess to supply the noise for a steam calliope for an indefinite period. And so the decibelists have got out the "electric ear," which picks up and records the decibels, and with its aid they expect to get an exact count of all the little, big and medium-sized noises that infest a city's streets.

As an illustration of the efficiency of the "electric ear" one may read of a recent test made at a grand opera presentation in New York. Not a decibel escaped. Seventy-seven were plucked from the vocal chords of a leading tenor, while the coloratura soprano delivered seventy-five decibels, which was said to be ten better than the bangs and rattles of an average street car hitting thirty miles an hour on a curve. It took the entire orchestra to produce ninety-six decibels and thereby wrest from the subway the honors it had held as a regularly registered and duly attested ninety-five decibelter.

The Ultimate in Futility

THE insensate assassination of President Doumer of France will call forth a full measure of world sympathy, but it should not unbalance public opinion or upset peaceful progress. It seems to have touched the ultimate of futility. It cannot possibly achieve the avowed purpose of the assassin, "to cause France to declare war on Russia." Indeed, if the crazed man's physical methods had only been as inchoate as his mental scheming no harm would have resulted.

He seems to have felt that France had favored the Soviet Government—although Moscow has always made France the chief villain in all trials and plots of "traitors." Such an attack by a Communist might have greatly excited France, but this assassin is an open enemy of the Communists, calling himself the leader of a Fascist or "Green Russian" organization.

To add to the futility, the removal of President Doumer could have held no promise of changing French policy by destroying a personal advocate of any particular course. It is the chief duty of the President of France to be the advocate of no political cause.

And M. Doumer was the last man to arouse personal animosity. Indeed, it was largely his ability to remain friendly with all factions which enabled him to defeat Aristide Briand for the Presidency a year ago. Abilities of other kinds had previously raised this son of a railway section boss to be Minister of Finance, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Governor-General of Indo-China, and President of the Senate. But he felt himself to be so lacking in enemies that he habitually went about without escort or guard. That such a man could be attacked only emphasizes the need for correcting the kind of insanity which caused it and for extending every possible protection to public men.

Apparently there is some talk in Paris that the general feeling aroused by the assassination against anything savoring of extremism may cause a possible reaction against the French Radicals in the election tomorrow. But to most observers it will appear that the French electorate is too intelligent to be so illogically swayed. Certainly the rest of the world will not allow itself to become exercised. Excited thinking leads to such crimes; calm thought helps to hold them in check.

Epilogue to Shanghai

THE central feature of the peace which has at last been signed at Shanghai is the appointment of a special constabulary force which will take over the policing of the area evacuated by the Japanese.

If only some such measure had been enforced prior to the hostilities! The situation invited neutral intervention. Good faith between China and Japan had been cast into the Yangtse River. Here was the opportunity for the kind of statesmanship that takes events and molds them in peaceful directions. If the powers had assumed charge and established a neutral zone, most probably they could have promoted peace. At least they could have deferred the breaking point. But such a proposal, mooted by the diplomats on the spot, was introduced only after that ugly thing that passes for national honor had become involved. The delay seems to have been due to the fact that pre-conflict peace making passed bewilderingly back and forth between the Shanghai committee and the powers in their chancelleries.

This time man-on-the-spot diplomacy has prevailed. The Committee of Nineteen at Geneva deserves much credit for allowing the informal Shanghai mediation to proceed without interference. In a situation such as this, where two parties were still full of suspicions, mediation had to be both personal and authoritative. China and Japan must now be realizing their good fortune in having had at hand such an understanding "go-between" as Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China. He it was who evolved the formula which won the assent of the two parties.

Sir Miles had had long preparation for his task. He was at Sir Austen Chamberlain's right hand at Locarno. Of course, it was not enough to bring Locarno to Shanghai. That was merely a beginning. But Sir Miles had that other essential in his equipment—an understanding of Oriental thinking, gained after long experience in diplomatic posts in the Orient.

But the British Minister would be the first to give the greater share of the credit to the personnel of the two delegations. The quality of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese negotiator, was disclosed after the bombing outrage of a week ago. Though he had nearly forty pieces of the bomb imbedded in him, he dictated a dispatch to Tokyo urging his Government not to falter in the peace negotiations. Of such is the best in Japan made! Had he been in Shanghai on January 28 (he was on his way from Japan at the time) he might have restrained the navy hot-heads who opened hostilities.

As for Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese negotiator, courage is again the distinguishing characteristic to be noted. The fourth minister to be assaulted by student rowdies, he stuck to his job and added his signature to the peace agreement, as did Mr. Shigemitsu, at his bedside.

If we cannot conclude that the peace is a happy ending, at least we may say that it is a new beginning—auspicious, let us hope, of the recovery of the good faith which was lost in the Yangtse and of the consignment of remaining suspicions to those muddy depths.

Squeezing Gasoline Tighter

AUTOMOTIVE engineers and gasoline technologists have not always enjoyed the most harmonious of relations. There was a time when the two industries lost no opportunity to tell their common customer, the motor vehicle owner, that his lot would be happier if the product of the other enterprise were more wisely designed to conform to his needs.

Some years ago this attitude changed. The two industries decided to recognize the motorist's problems as their mutual concern and to pool their research endeavors in an effort to solve them.

None of the individual features of this cooperative enterprise has been so far-reaching as that related to matching motorcar engines and the fuels they use. For years both parties to the endeavor have realized that the tighter a given fuel can be squeezed within the combustion chamber of an engine, the more power can be derived from it. One of the limitations upon applying heavy pressure to the gasoline, however, was the fact that it developed detonation, or knock. It was one of the large motorcar laboratories that found the substance which, added to the fuel, eliminated this unfavorable characteristic.

Were the refiners jealous of this achievement and inclined to reject its adoption? They were not. They all began to employ it, and today they have carried its use to a degree which enables them to make a gasoline that is beyond the scope of the present engine to use to the car owner's greatest advantage. They are asking the automotive engineers, in their proper turn, to produce an engine that will squeeze this fuel still tighter and make it give results in performance and economy which are not now obtainable.

There is every evidence that car makers are responding to this request as rapidly as possible. They are offering engines of constantly higher compression ratios, some of them coming very close to the level which the fuel technologist thinks entirely feasible.

Each in his own way is working toward the objective of giving their common customer an opportunity to squeeze more value out of his motoring investment. Such coöperation inevitably produces favorable results.

Economy and the Schools

MOVES to reduce expenditures in the field of public education will necessitate a careful appraisal of what constitutes true economy. It is doubtful if retrenchment in the school budgets that restricts the ability of schools to maintain or achieve the highest possible standards of instruction represents true economy.

There is, among many municipalities where the cultural level of the citizenry is comparatively low, a decidedly reactionary trend manifesting itself toward education. The demands for economy in those places have found the school budget the cynosure of efforts toward retrenchments. These attacks on school funds only too often indicate a lack of comprehension as to the actual remunerative value of education and the disaster that may attend any ill-advised vitiating of the system.

The long view, however, reveals education as yielding a maximum return in value to the community. It sees in the educated man a better producer, a better technician and a better consumer as the result of advanced standards of living. Education as a fundamental investment, paying dividends in terms of efficiency, happiness, and ability to solve the problems that beset nations from every angle, has long been the conception held by the more progressive municipalities.

Those towns are making retrenchments, but are making every effort to avoid impairing the quality of instruction. Some towns are achieving this by lengthening the hours of teachers' work, others by eliminating extraneous athletic and social activities. The reduction of teachers' pay is avoided as an attack on the integrity of the school system.

Those municipalities that have leaped voraciously at the school budget have demonstrated a misapprehension of education's contributions. For from education should issue an understanding of affairs that will correct the conditions which have made business recessions possible.

Editorial Notes

If prizes were awarded for appropriate headings in newspapers, honorable mention should go to the Boston Herald for a recent financial story which was headed, "Short Squeeze Seen in International Shoe."

Air-conditioned trains this year will make the coolness of many a traveler's vacation begin earlier and last longer.

Now that the Joneses have slowed down, people are more interested in seeing them get ahead.

Some men's understanding of spring housecleaning is that it means putting things in places they would never dream of looking.

When truck meets truck—there's not much of the road left for anybody else.

Chilean Charm

MARKETING is a savorless occupation now that I am back in this perfectly ordered country of ours. The chaste white meat markets, the immaculate and efficient clerks, the fixed prices, are dull compared with the hit-or-miss methods of Latin America.

As we say in Spanish, "figure to yourself" the ineffable thrill that stirs the housewife's bosom when she is hailed at evening to her front door by the strident voice of the fishman who is also the fisherman. All day he has been bouncing on the face of Chilean waters in what appears to be an entirely inadequate boat, catching food for gringos. He shouts:

"Pescado, señorita! Pesca-a-do!"

Being tactful like all South Americans, he flatters the housewife by calling her "Miss."

In answer to his calls there is a scampering of feet over dark, polished floors as Luisa, the cook, and Florentina, the housemaid, rush to the fray; and I follow, clutching the family funds which consist of pounds and pounds of almost valueless silver—and nickel coins, and large wads of equally unworthy paper.

The Chilean night frames a huge, hairy, dark-skinned person; the hall light touches up his teeth and eyeballs and the scaly fish dangling in festoons from a pole on his shoulder. He smells of fish and the sea. On the earth at his feet is an enormous basket crammed with kelp and scallops—the kind of scallops we pay fabulous sums for in New York; but in this small town in Chile we get a gunny sack full for a peso or so.

The fishman at once inquires solicitously after our respective healths; then he explains in detail the condition of the Pacific where he has slaved for many an hour extracting fish for our special consumption.

He handles a fish. I handle it. Luisa handles it. We begin to discuss a price. I haggle. Luisa haggles.

The fishman becomes plaintive and pathetic, a mood which sits absurdly on his robust physique. He enlarges on the state of his extensive "familia," he demands to know how he can buy nourishment for his offspring if every customer is so cruel and callous as we are, Luisa and I. At that I begin to soften, but Luisa takes matters into her own competent hands, pushing me aside—for this is the critical moment when the bottom price will be struck. A weak-kneed señora must not be allowed to ruin the deal now! Finally the fish is bought.

Do we have electric refrigerators? We do not. The fish reposes in the dish pan until next morning. Ice? Oh, no. Of course we possess American ice boxes, but they are placed as ornaments and marks of affluence in the dining rooms; they never contain ice because that rare commodity is manufactured by the inch and sold by the handful.

Our daily meat is bought by Luisa. Down the street is a one-story shack which is painted green; the unscreened interior is dim and unlovely. Luisa dashes down there early in the morning so as to have a choice of cuts. First come, first served. If you get there early you may find filet.

Early in the morning Luisa brings my breakfast tray to the bedside, along with the thin, damp little local newspaper. The dining room is never opened for what you and I call breakfast; each member of the family is presented with a tray, and Luisa stands beside mine while we discuss the day's menu. Luisa is both friend and companion although she holds the humble job of cook. We share our troubles, and she feels a strong protective interest in me because I am a foreign woman who does not speak Spanish idiomatically, who does not grasp the Chilean marketing methods perfectly, and who gets done at every turn. Luisa feels that she is there to protect the family purse, along with her many other duties. So she takes a handful of chauchas—those battered coins—and a roll of frayed bills, and she departs for market.

By and by Luisa returns with the market basket. Chard, beets, carrots, artichokes, grapes, oranges, alligator pears she brings to show me. She has been to the greengrocer who gets his produce from the south by steamer, except the fruit which is raised on the oasis of Pica. There are only a few irrigated gardens in the town where flowers and the more perishable vegetables are grown.

No market prices are fixed, of course. If they were, all the fun of marketing would be lost. Seller and purchaser are quite well aware that the initial price asked is out of all reason, so they good-humoredly plunge into the battle. The one who runs out of words first, loses. It is a game with hard-and-fast rules like tennis and polo, and it is always played with a sporting spirit. It is bad form to lose one's temper, and it is a sign of amateurishness to stop too soon. One must play it out to the end—which is the exact value of the article in question. If a purchaser pays too dearly, she loses caste; if by chance the seller allows himself to be talked into selling at cost, he becomes the laughingstock of his confreres. It is a magnificent, if delicately subtle game, which makes our hurried and efficient northern methods pale and characterless by comparison.

We have no cafeterias and few restaurants to which we may flee when we wish to escape housekeeping and meal-planning. But then, servants are always on the job. Chilean servants are good, honest and hard-working and there are plenty of them. We do not call up an employment agency when we need a new Luisa, for there are no agencies.

I offer one way of acquiring a kitchen pearl. It is my own, but anyone is at liberty to use it. Here it is:

My engineer husband and I were sitting in the living room one evening; from across the patio came the after-dinner sounds of washing up, for Clara, the cook of the moment, was taking her time with the dishes. Presently there smote our ears a loud wailing that came from the patio. It rose in stifled sobs, and I rushed out to the semi-darkness among the potted plants. Clara had abandoned the dishes and was bending over a dark huddle on the stone pavement. The huddle was doing the weeping—and it was a slim, bedraggled little Chilean girl of twenty with tragic eyes swimming with tears.

"What in the world is the matter, Clara?" I asked.

Clara, arms akimbo, burst forth in Latin volubility. "The matter, señorita! Me, I take my time over my work and nobody cares, but she"—pointing dramatically at the huddle—"she was slow at her dish washing and got turned out in the street at this time of night!"

Clara began, wheedling: "She is a friend of mine, señorita. I have already told her that she will sleep here in my bed tonight—we cannot turn her out, now can we?"

Obviously we could not. Luisa stayed. She stayed and stayed like an abandoned puppy or a homeless kitten that snuggles into a warm corner and clings, tooth and claw. Evidently she approved of her surroundings for, the next day, she suggested, in all humility, that she would work without wages if she might remain. . . . It may have been a gesture, but it worked, for I began paying her the inflated wages of a Chilean housemaid—$8 a month. She was a pearl. A pearl with a few flaws, perhaps, if judged by American standards.

When Clara departed to support a shiftless husband, Luisa rose to the job of cook, which carried with it the joy of hectoring the washwoman, of training the housemaids, and of bossing the gardener, to say nothing of managing the gringo family.

I sometimes wonder whether any employment agency on earth could supply me with so faithful and brave a heart as Luisa's. I think not.

There are many hardships when one keeps house along the world's frontiers, but they are compensated for by the romance and humanity that look at one out of the dark eyes of fishmen, greengrocers, milkmen and—Luisas. K. K. B.

Notes From German Cities

Houses Of Steel

AT THE instigation of the Reich's Ministry of Finance a number of small houses of various types were recently shown in a village on the outskirts of Berlin. The houses are intended as patterns of cheap and practical dwellings for workmen. Those finding most favor are built of steel plates, each plate being one meter by 2¼ meters in size. The edges of the plates are turned over to a depth of three inches, thus forming shallow boxes which are screwed together. Placed on end the "box bricks" are then filled with concrete and form weatherproof walls. So simple is the construction that it is said a small house of this kind with two or three rooms can be erected by three men without any previous knowledge in eight hours and at a cost of 2300 marks, which will decrease with the demand. The houses can be painted any color desired.

Historic Flying Boat

The German Museum in Munich has just received a valuable addition to the already large number of varied and interesting exhibits which are contained in its Aviation Department—namely, the famous "Whale" flying boat, D-1422. This machine is only seven years old, but it has a history which few airplanes or flying machines can match. Built in 1925, at the Dornier Metal Construction Works at Friedrichshafen, it was used the following year by Amundsen in his daring flight to the north pole. In 1927, the flying boat was completely overhauled and reconditioned, and was employed by Capt. F. T. Courtney, British pilot, in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Atlantic from Portugal to South America. After this, it served Wolfgang von Gronau in his antarctic explorations and first flight from Germany via Iceland and Greenland to New York. The flying boat was presented to the German Museum (Deutsches Museum) by the Dornier Company, and, despite the wear and tear of the past years, it was found possible to fly it from Friedrichshafen, and to make a safe landing at the Munich Flying Port, where heavy snow was encountered in place of the water on which this type of machine is intended to land.

Learning Made Easy

A children's club of unique character has been founded in Berlin. Here children of all ages, primarily school children, may do what they please and not what they must. At first, they are all a bit at a loss, but soon begin to feel at home in the club. Some begin French or English conversations; others start modeling with clay and there is a sculptor present who can help them; young girls discover a sudden pleasure for crochet work. Some of the children ask a question and one of the adults present discusses it with all seriousness. Soon a little circle has gathered which listens with rapt interest. When the children realize that everything is permitted that they would like to do, they begin to learn without even knowing it.

Tips For Travelers

Maps give a traveler very one-sided information, especially when he is traveling for sight-seeing, recreation, amusement. They show him where there are mountains, rivers, lakes, the sea, but nothing about the people, their art, customs, and history. Guidebooks are very practical as they contain all the important information. But this is given in the somewhat laborious way of the printed word. One reads pages upon pages and then turns to a map, or the other way about. The ideal, so it seems, would be a combination of map and information. Then the traveler could trace his way across a country and read all about it at the same time and choose with greater ease those spots which appeal to him most. The idea itself is not new. Quite an amusing attempt along this line has been made by M. Geisenheimer and M. Bertina in the Frankfurter Zeitung where they recently published "a view of northern Italy." Here one sees mountains as mountains, the sea is dotted with sailboats, the principal buildings of the important towns are shown in a few amusing sketches. The information given is concise and entertaining, often drawing the visitor's attention to minor but nevertheless important details. Here are lovely mosaic pictures and polite cabmen; this little town is quite Italian with a marble cathedral, and mark the silk scarfs, one reads. Verona has this description: "You must get out here. One of the most lovely Venetian cities. History! Art! Happy people. In the summer operas in the arena. Romeo and Juliet!" We even learn that Gerhart Hauptmann, the great German author, may be seen promenading in Rapallo in the spring, a piece of information no guidebook would contain—let alone an ordinary map.

Co-eds In Germany

Since the war, the number of women students at German universities has increased five times, the number of men students only 50 per cent. Since 1925 the number of women students has trebled. Today about 22,000 women are studying in Germany, or about 16 per cent of the total number of students. About half of the women students at Prussian universities, roughly 5000, were preparing for teachers' positions at higher schools last year. At present 1900 women teachers are being employed at the Prussian higher schools.